



Daily Report

East Asia

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CONTENTS

28 July 1988

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

Cambodian Informal Meeting Ends in Indonesia	1
'Text' of Hun Sen Speech [VNA]	1
Laos Foreign Minister Makes Speech [Hanoi]	3
VNA Carries Lao Minister's Address	5
Jakarta Reports on Meeting	7
'Text' of Sihanouk Address [THE NATION 28 Jul]	8
Son Sann Supports Sihanouk Plan [ANTARA]	11
Son Sann Reiterates Party Stance [VOK]	11
Cambodian Leaders Call on Suharto [ANTARA]	11
Hun Sen Holds News Conference [Phnom Penh]	12
AFP Interviews Hun Sen	13
Nguyen Co Thach on Talks [KYODO]	14
Nguyen Co Thach News Briefing [ANTARA]	14
Nguyen Co Thach on 'Global Terms' [AFP]	15
Khieu Samphan on Thach's Remarks [ANTARA]	15
SRV Minister on End of Conflict [ANTARA]	16
Alatas Offers 'Consensus Statement' [AFP]	16
Working Meeting Group Formed [Jakarta]	17
Jakarta Reports End of Meeting	17
Delegates Pledge To End Suffering [Jakarta]	18

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Blacks Complain to Embassy in United States	19
Government Studies Easing DPRK Sanctions	19
Line of Credit Approved for PRC Projects	19
Loan Set for PRC Bank of Communications	20
Export-Import Bank Extends Loan to PRC	20
PRC's Song Ping To Visit in August	20
Bilateral Talks Sought on Antidumping Rules	20
Iranian Envoy on Velayati Message, Trade [Tehran IRNA]	21
Iran Files Request for 'Reconstruction Aid'	21
FRG Minister Seeks Equal Scientific Exchange	22
MSDF Official Defends Sub's Rescue Effort	23
Twenty Bodies Recovered	23
Diet Questions Takeshita	23
Labor Union, Ministries Start Consultations	24
Finance Ministry To Question Recruit Founder	24

North Korea

Further on Celebrating Anniversary of War's End	24
Choe Kwang Gives Speech	24
Choe Kwang Writes Article	32
House of Heroes Exhibit Introduced	35
Press Officials Visit Sites	36
Foreign Guests Visit Yongpo	36
Yi Kun-mo Attends Meeting	36
Leaders Place Wreaths	37
Children, War Heroes Hold Meeting	37

Foreign Ministry Shows Film	38
Envoys Visit Army Museum	38
Kim Il-Song Receives Letters	38
South Urged To Respond on Parliamentary Talks	39
Chondoist Chongu Party Supports Talks	39
Paper Questions South's Fitness for Dialogue	40
No Tae-u's 'Secret Order' to Police Condemned	41
U.S. Communist Leader Reflects on Visit	42
Daily Claims U.S. Forces Threaten Olympics	42
Further on Condemnation of Japan's Policies	43
Ethiopia's Mengistu Arrives in Pyongyang	43
Greeted by Leaders on Arrival	43
Welcomed by Dailies	44
Guyana's President Meets With Special Envoy	44
WPK Delegation Departs for Tunisia	45
Saharan Leader Sends Message to Kim Chong-il	45
Moscow Friendship Society Expresses Solidarity	45
International Handball Tournament Closes	45
Kye Ung-tae Meets With PRC Youth Delegation	46
More on Nonaligned Traditional Medicine Meeting	46
Delegates Meet Officials	46
Meeting Ends	46
Youth Festival Preparatory Committees Formed	46
Syria Forms Committee	46
Jordan Forms Committee	46
Anniversary of Ties With Iceland Celebrated	47
Dailies Hail Relations	47
Meeting Marks Ties	47
Papers Mark Anniversary of Peru's Independence	47
Workers Party Greets Ecuador's CP Chief	47
Yang Hyong-sop Greets YAR Council President	47
Yi Kun-mo Meets Sri Lankan Delegation	48
Kim Il-song Receives Solidarity Messages	48
No Tae-u Remarks on Olympic Safety Criticized [VNS]	48

South Korea

'Summit' With Communist Bloc Leaders Considered	49
SLOOC Head Appeals to North on Olympics	49
Talks to Focus on Nonaggression Pact, Olympics [THE KOREA TIMES 28 Jul]	50
North, South Accept Music Concert Proposal [THE KOREA TIMES 28 Jul]	50
Private Economic Council To Be Formed With PRC [THE KOREA TIMES 28 Jul]	51
Shipping Firms Seek Direct Line With China [THE KOREA TIMES 28 Jul]	51
Kim Yong-sam To Visit China in 'Near Future' [THE KOREA TIMES 28 Jul]	53
Daily on Shultz' Rhetoric on U.S. Aid to South [TONG-A ILBO 21 Jul]	53
Trade Surplus With U.S. Decreases	54
U.S. Rejects PPD Call for Gleysteen Testimony [THE KOREA TIMES 28 Jul]	54
Kim Tae-chung To Testify at Kwangju Committee [THE KOREA TIMES 28 Jul]	54
Further on Kim's Testimony	55
Ruling, Opposition Parties Differ on Rail Strike [THE KOREA TIMES 28 Jul]	55
Economic Growth Forecast at 8.5-9 Percent	55
Government Seeks To Implement New Labor Policy	56

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Assembly Elects New President, Ministers	57
Council of Ministers Selects Premier, Ministers	57
Police Disperse 'Rioters' in North 26 July [AFP]	58

Briefs	58
Yunnan Delegation Trade Talks	58

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Radio Views USSR-PRC Talks on Cambodia	58
King Returns From Singapore Visit	59
Court Dismisses Application by ISA Detainee	59

Cambodia

Defense Minister Greet SRV Counterpart	59
Demand for PRK Dissolution Scored	59
Chea Sim Visits Kien Svay District	60
Agriculture Ministry on Early July Production	61
Vietnamese Bring Fresh Troops to Kampot	61
Briefs	61
Young Volunteers Joining Army	61

Indonesia

Sihanouk Criticisms of Khmer Rouge, PRK Viewed	61
--	----

Laos

Significance of Jakarta Proposal Viewed	62
Committee Statement on Reunification of Korea	62

Philippines

Further on U.S. Bases Talks Situation	63
Details of U.S. Offer Reported [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 28 Jul]	63
Manglapus on Future of U.S. Ties	63
U.S. Arms Shipments Unaffected	64
Justice Secretary Urges Stand	64
Bases Conversion Funds Part of 1989 Budget [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 28 Jul]	64
Youth Groups Plan Rallies	64
Paper Views Collapse of Talks [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 28 Jul]	65
Paper Comments on Compensation Offer [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 28 Jul]	65
Officials Explain Nuclear Reactor Pool Leakage	66
Expert Gives Assurances	66
Aquino Aide Confirms Marcos' \$5-Billion Offer [AFP]	67
Aquino Reacts to Alleged Offer	67
Ramos Denies Losing Anti-Insurgency War	67
Admits 'Substantial Casualties' [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 28 Jul]	68
Laurel Says Disarming Vigilantes 'Ill-Advised' [MANILA BULLETIN 28 Jul]	69

Thailand

Prem Turns Down Post of Prime Minister	69
Five-Party Coalition To Form Government [BANGKOK POST 27 Jul]	70
Chatchai To Lead Coalition [THE NATION 28 Jul]	70
Royal Decree Awaited	71
Daily Comments on Election Process [SIAM RAT 26 Jul]	71
Royal Decree Convenes Assembly on 1 August	71
'Right, Duty' To Get Rid of Aggressors Noted [BANGKOK POST 27 Jul]	71
Central Bank Concerned Over Trade Deficit [THE NATION 28 Jul]	72

Vietnam

Vo Chi Cong Receives PRK Delegation	73
Vo Chi Cong Greets DPRK's Kim Il-song	73
Bulgarian Envoy Bids Farewell to Vo Chi Cong	73
Leaders Pay Homage to Fallen Combatants	73
Briefs	74
Smuggling in Quang Nam-Danang	74
Seed Distribution in North	74
Grain Procurement in North	74
Nghe Tinh Grain Procurement	74
Tien Giang Grain Procurement	74
An Giang Grain	74

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Hayden on World Bank's, Asian Bank's Failure	75
Briefs	75
Balance of Payment Figures	75

New Zealand

Defense Report Sees 'Less Tranquil' Pacific	75
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Vanuatu

Confrontation Looming Between Premier, President	75
Parliament Speaker Dismisses Opposition Members [AFP]	75

Cambodian Informal Meeting Ends in Indonesia

'Text' of Hun Sen Speech

BK2707154588 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT
27 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 27—Following is full text of the speech delivered on July 25 at the Jakarta informal meeting by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea:

First, I wish to express my pleasure and my gratefulness to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for their initiatives and joint efforts in arranging this informal meeting here. This informal meeting illustrates the cooperation between countries in the region in trying to solve the question of Kampuchea and that of peace and stability of Southeast Asia.

On this occasion of the 2nd stage of our informal meeting, allow me to explain the position of my government with regard to the political solution to the Kampuchean problem, a position that I have raised during the first stage and about which I would like to recall as follows:

1. To build a peaceful, independent, democratic, sovereign, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea.

2. By December 1989 or at the latest by the first quarter of 1990, all the remaining Vietnamese volunteer army will be completely withdrawn from Kampuchea along with the simultaneous ending of all foreign aids and sanctuaries provided to the genocidal Pol Potists and other Khmer opposition forces, the non-use of people living in refugee camps against the Kampuchean people and the cessation of all foreign interference into the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

3. The internal problem of Kampuchea must be settled by the Kampuchean parties on the basis of national reconciliation, on the elimination of the leadership of Pol Pot's genocidal regime responsible for many crimes and on the rejection of the Khmer Rouge armed forces.

4. To maintain the status quo in Kampuchea until completion of general elections for the national assembly which will then adopt a new constitution and form a coalition government.

5. To set up a national reconciliation council made up of the four Kampuchean parties and headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. This council is entrusted with the duties:

A—To implement all the agreements reached between the various Kampuchean parties;

B—To organize general elections for the national assembly.

6. To set up an international control commission to supervise the implementation of all the concluded agreements.

7. To convene an international conference including the participation of Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam, the ASEAN countries, the chairmen of the 6th, 7th and 8th summit conferences of the nonaligned countries, the Soviet Union, China, France, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and the United Nations' secretary general and other countries which have contributed to peace in Southeast Asia, in order to guarantee the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and nonalignment of Kampuchea as well as peace and stability of Southeast Asia.

I would like to reiterate that among these seven points, there is one which clearly stated that the internal aspect of Kampuchea must be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves without foreign interference. This particular aspect was also very clearly mentioned in the joint communique of Fere-en-Tardenois signed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and myself on December 4, 1987 in France.

Here now, I wish to deal with the Kampuchea question in its international aspect for which the countries concerned and the Kampuchean parties must see about together to find out a solution. What exactly could be described as the international aspect of the Kampuchean problem? Well, we are well aware that in this respect, the problem is not solely confined to the question of the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. But it is also connected to the question of the use of sanctuaries in Thailand, the assistance provided by foreign countries to the genocidal Pol Potists against the Kampuchean people, the foreign interference into the internal affairs of Kampuchea. Therefore, the whole problem cannot be solved if we were asked to work it out alone while the other parties refuse to cooperate. They must be serious and start off about the same time to sort out a solution.

With regard to the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea we have proposed a calendar for the Vietnamese withdrawal to be completed by the end of 1989, the longest delay would not be later than the 1st quarter of 1990. At the same time, we requested that the other parties concerned propose a similar calendar for the purpose of defining the end to the use of Thai territory, the end of the assistance given to the Pol Potist genocidal clique and other Khmer antagonist forces and the end of all foreign interference in internal affairs of Kampuchea. Some countries gave their support to the other parties against the Kampuchean people on the pretext of opposing the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea, while we maintain it so as to prevent the genocidal Pol Potists from returning to power, since the latter have

enjoyed the assistance of a number of countries, including the use of Thai territory as sanctuaries, training camps, and staging areas for subversive activities inside Kampuchea. They also benefit from military and financial assistance from some countries against the Kampuchean people. Even though no political solution was yet in sight, but thanks to the growing capabilities of our armed forces in national defence and to our goodwill and intention to solve the Kampuchean question by political means, and in agreement with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, we have carried out already seven withdrawals of Vietnamese troops on a partial basis. This time 50,000 men together with the high command of the Vietnamese volunteer army are in the process of leaving Kampuchea. The remaining troops have been withdrawn 30km away from the Thai-Kampuchean border and will be completely withdrawn from Kampuchea not later than 1990.

If all the countries concerned really want to find a political solution to the question of Kampuchea, if they really want the Vietnamese volunteer army to withdraw quickly from Kampuchea, they must seek an understanding on the calendar of the Vietnamese troops withdrawn and on the of the [as received] scheduled ending of assistance and use of sanctuaries against the Kampuchean people. These two issues should be put under the control of the international control commission. This means that an agreement on a political settlement in Kampuchea must include all these international aspects. We think that time has come to find some compromise on the international aspect of the Kampuchea issue, so as to create favourable conditions for dialogues conducive to solving its internal aspect.

I wish to underline here the apprehension of the Kampuchean people as well as that of world public opinion for the possible return of the Pol Pot genocidal gang after the Vietnamese army has left Kampuchea. The Pol Pot issue is the hottest and most urgent one to be solved among others. Will there be any political settlement if only the Vietnamese troops were requested to leave while other countries continued to help the return of Pol Pot to power? Of course not. In order to appease the apprehension of the Kampuchean people and of public opinion the world over about the return of the Pol Potists, the promise to be made by the Kingdom of Thailand not to allow this gang to use sanctuaries, not to allow the transit of weapons to the Pol Potists, is a major key element to be included in the general agreement on the political settlement of the Kampuchea issue. I would like to stress that we have the capacity to prevent the Pol Potists from returning to power if foreign countries stop providing them with assistance and sanctuaries, and the international community demands the final elimination of any possibility of reemergence of the Pol Potist regime.

We have also paid attention to the security concern of Thailand. For this reason, we propose the establishment of a security zone along the Thai-Kampuchea border according to a formula to be agreed upon by both parties.

The security zone will be placed under international control to ensure its non-violation, especially during the period when the internal aspect of the Kampuchea issue has not yet been solved.

With regard to the question of the Kampuchea refugees in Thailand, this is a humanitarian issue and can be regarded as part of the political settlement. To put an early end to the sufferings of refugees, we propose to repatriate them right away according to an agreed programme and with the assistance of the UNHCR, without waiting for a political settlement. Until such repatriation can be carried out, we propose to separate refugees from armed elements and to relocate them far away from combat zones so as to provide them with adequate protection and to give them full right and freedom to express their intention.

The road leading to a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem is full of obstacles as this conflict involves many parties and countries. Therefore, a lot of patient efforts are needed by all concerned parties in order to find a fair and just solution aimed at putting an end to the war and bloodshed and for the sake of national reconciliation. For this reason, we propose to hold further meetings, the time and place being agreed upon by the concerned parties. And if possible, an agreement should be found to hold an official conference in which the Kampuchean parties will continue to debate the internal and international aspects while the countries concerned to discuss the international aspect of the Kampuchea question. After an agreement has been reached between all countries, an international conference could be convened in which we propose the participation of Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam, the ASEAN countries, the chairman of the 6th, 7th, and 8th summit conferences of nonaligned countries, the Soviet Union, China, France, the USA, Great Britain, the U.N. secretary general and other countries which have contributed to peace in Southeast Asia, in order to guarantee the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and nonalignment of Kampuchea, and peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

I have the conviction that a political settlement of the Kampuchea issue can be found not too far off if all the parties have the courage, honesty and seriousness in the negotiations. Cooperation between countries in our region is of paramount importance in solving the Kampuchea problem and that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Once, again I wish to express my thanks to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for all the help provided to our delegation to attend this informal meeting.

Laos Foreign Minister Makes Speech

BK2707164988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 27 Jul 88

[“Address by Thongsavat Khaikhamphithon, acting foreign minister and head of the LPDR delegation to the 25 July informal meeting in Indonesia”] txt

[Text] Your Excellency Ali Alatas: First of all, allow me to express our sincere gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for inviting the LPDR Government to this informal meeting and for the warm welcome and favorable conditions you have reserved for the Lao delegation.

The Lao delegation is very pleased with the convening of the current informal meeting in Indonesia, a beautiful country famous for its tradition of struggle against colonialism for national independence, and the birthplace of the Pancasila principles. We would like to extend our congratulations to the Indonesian people and to the government, the preservers of this precious legacy, which has been reflected in their unceasing efforts to bring about this informal meeting in spite of untold obstacles.

At present, numerous important events aimed at strengthening peace and confidence among nations have taken place and have stirred up great hopes for a political solution to various international and regional issues. In this spirit, many countries have put forth constructive initiatives and have applied responsible measures in line with the trend of dialogue, negotiation, and reconciliation for the sake of peaceful coexistence. In Southeast Asia, this positive and constructive trend is reflected in our participation in this informal meeting. I am convinced that, thanks to the favorable atmosphere, this meeting will certainly bring hope to our quest for correct and appropriate ways to settle our regional issues.

This informal meeting takes on an importance which can be considered as historic for various Southeast Asian nations. For several decades this part of the world has lived in a chaotic, hostile situation and in confrontation—both political and military—threatening peace and stability and preventing cooperation among nations with similar civilizations and cultures. This meeting is the result of the creative, dynamic, and untiring diplomatic initiatives and activities of all countries of different sociopolitical systems and of all the parties concerned. It proves their common desire to gradually eliminate suspicion and confrontation and paves the way for a political solution to the Cambodia issue as well as for peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The SRV and the Republic of Indonesia, representatives of the two groups of countries, have shown wisdom and intelligence in giving a concrete form to the spirit and contents of the 29 July 1987 Ho Chi Minh City agreement. This agreement, achieved through great efforts and ardor, is the basis for our present meeting. The PRK Government has actively promoted the implementation

of the Ho Chi Minh City agreement. The PRK's policy of national reconciliation is a constructive peace initiative conforming to reality and is aimed at ensuring the unity of the Cambodian people in the national community to build an independent, sovereign, neutral, and non-aligned Cambodia. This policy has resulted in two rounds of talks between His Excellency Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk. At these talks, the framework and principles for a solution to the Cambodia issue were clearly defined. In this regard, the Lao delegation supports the agreement concluded at Ferc-en-Tardenois which clearly stated that the Cambodia issue must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves.

At this meeting, we have heard the statement in which PRK head delegate His Excellency Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen clearly spelled out his stance on the international aspects of the Cambodia issue and at the same time put forth constructive and realistic proposals. The LPDR delegation holds that this stance and these proposals are reasonable and sincere and it fully supports them. Moreover, the LPDR delegation thinks that our current informal meeting has created a great opportunity for us to reconcile our stands in the spirit of constructiveness and flexibility. Therefore, it is necessary to continue our dialogue within the framework of this informal meeting. At a suitable time we should hold a formal meeting followed by an international conference as proposed by the PRK delegation.

Acceptance of those proposals would enable us to establish the framework and procedures for our dialogue. This acceptance would also be proof of the sincerity of all sides and countries concerned in their search for a political solution to the Cambodian issue.

The seven phased withdrawals of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, especially the ongoing withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers and their command, and the agreement between the SRV and the PRK on the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from now until the end of 1989 or in early 1990, have greatly contributed to our current informal meeting and a political solution to the Cambodian issue.

The Lao delegation highly values Vietnam's decision to effect the above-mentioned troop pullout because this decision is proof of Vietnam's respect for Cambodia's independence and sovereignty and its desire for peace and stability to be established in the region. At the same time, we warmly acclaim the PRK's attempts to consolidate its strength in all respects, especially its national defense efforts. Therefore, what remains to be done by other countries in the region is to respond to these sincere acts and concrete measures by accepting the bold proposals aimed at putting an end to foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs.

As far as this issue is concerned, an end to the military and financial assistance to the genocidal Pol Pot clique and a denial of the use of foreign territories as sanctuaries and supply routes for this genocidal clique are necessary conditions for a political solution to the Cambodian issue, as demanded by the world community as a whole. Unless these conditions are secured, the genocidal Pol Pot clique will resort to major dark schemes aimed at regaining power in Cambodia and continuing the crimes it has perpetrated against the Cambodian people.

It should be recalled that under the barbarous Pol Pot clique's yoke, millions of Cambodians, women and children included, were killed in a cruel way. Cambodia's long-standing, harmonious, and brilliant civilization and society were totally destroyed. This out-dated regime left behind nothing but death, destruction, and untold suffering. The Cambodian people's most basic rights—the right to live and to self-determination—have been trampled.

The world community abhors the unprecedented seriousness of the genocidal Pol Pot clique's crimes against its own people. This clique is severely condemned by the entire world community.

In our opinion, politically and morally speaking, we are all dutybound to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot clique from regaining power. The acceptance of these conditions is the least we can do to assist the Cambodian people so they may free themselves forever from the danger of genocide and have conditions for fully exercising their right to self-determination.

The search for a political solution to the Cambodian issue and efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation are two closely interrelated issues. Yet, discussions are being held to determine which of the two issues—the Cambodian issue or the issue concerning peace in the region—should be settled first. The two issues are not contradictory. On the contrary, they are mutually supportive. A solution to the Cambodian issue may create favorable conditions and open a new era for the establishment of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. By the same token, the efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation may contribute to a [word indistinct] and correct political solution to the Cambodian issue. Whatever the conditions, efforts to establish peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation so the countries concerned may develop their strength in accordance with the patterns they have chosen. [sentence as heard]

Having suffered from a protracted war of destruction, like the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, the Lao people earnestly wish they could achieve peace, friendship, and cooperation with all nations, especially their neighboring countries, on the basis of respect for each country's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and on the principle of non-interference in

each country's internal affairs, equality, mutual interest, and peaceful coexistence so each country may undertake national construction and improve the living conditions of its people.

Prompted by these profound aspirations, the LPDR, representing the SRV and the PRK, has put forth before the 38th session of the UN General Assembly the guiding principles for relations between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries so the countries concerned may achieve peaceful coexistence and turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. The situation in the region has developed more positively and more favorably since then.

As a result, on the basis of the 10 principles of the 1955 Bandung conference, the 6 principles of the 1976 Bali Treaty, and the 7 guiding principles for relations of peaceful coexistence in Southeast Asia put forward by the LPDR in 1981, once again, on behalf of the SRV and the PRK, the LPDR proposes principles on the establishment of a zone of peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia as follows:

1. To establish in Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality, nonexistence of nuclear weapons, friendship, and cooperation so as to contribute to peace and development throughout the world.
2. To respect each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political system; not to commit aggression against each other or to interfere in each other's internal affairs; not to threaten the use of force or to use force in mutual relations; to respect the territorial waters of each country and the zone of exclusive economic rights and the seabed of the countries in the East Sea; to build lasting relations of friendship, equality, and cooperation; and not to conduct direct or indirect subversive activities against each other.
3. Not to participate in or found military alliances with other countries in the region or outside the region with the aim of opposing each other; not to use the territory of any country and not to allow one's territory to be used against other countries.
4. To settle all differences and disputes by peaceful means in conformity with the UN Charter, in accordance with the principles of equality, friendship, and respect for the legitimate interests and equal security of the countries in the region, with no country seeking to gain an advantage in settling regional conflicts at the expense of any other countries.
5. To promote diversified bilateral or multilateral cooperation in economy, science and technology, culture, information, sports and physical education in accordance with the principle of mutual benefit, for each country's prosperity, and for the development of the entire region; to cooperate in the exploitation of resources on the sea and under the seabed on the basis of

mutual respect, equality, and mutual benefit; and to ensure the interests of countries having no sea areas in conformity with international law. The countries along the Mekong River shall cooperate in exploiting its potential for regional economic development.

6. To guarantee the effective implementation of the above principles, it is proposed that the countries in the region organize annual exchanges of views among their foreign ministers. In case of emergency, an extraordinary conference of foreign ministers should be convened. If the countries in the region deem it necessary, they may propose the convening of a regional summit conference.

7. The countries in the region are ready to cooperate with countries outside the region and international organizations and to accept aid from other countries and international organizations with no political conditions whatsoever. Under no circumstances should bilateral or multilateral cooperation between the countries in the region and those outside the region be allowed to harm the security or interests of any countries in the region or outside it. Countries outside the region must respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political systems of the countries in the region, must refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of these countries, from threatening to use force or using force against them, from causing confrontation among them, and from using their territory to oppose other countries in or outside the region. All differences and disputes between countries in the region must be settled through peaceful negotiations. Relations in all fields between the countries in the region must be conducted in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit. The five standing member countries of the UN Security Council and the concerned countries must respect and guarantee the principles stated above.

In making our new proposals, we have taken into consideration the interests of different parties in the region in conformity with the aspirations of nations in Southeast Asia. We are prepared to convene, at any time, consultative meetings with ASEAN and other countries on guiding principles for peace, stability, friendship, cooperation, and nonexistence of nuclear weapons in the Southeast Asian region. Moreover, the three Indochinese countries support the ASEAN countries' stance on turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality, and the nonexistence of nuclear weapons.

It is noteworthy that our two groups of countries are heading for common goals—the establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Undoubtedly, the combination of the political wills of all countries in the region will create a decisive strength for achieving these noble goals.

VNA Carries Lao Minister's Address

BK2807105988 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT
28 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 28—Following is the full text of the speech made at the Jakarta informal meeting on July 25 by Acting Lao Foreign Minister Thongsavat Khaikhambhouthoun:

First of all, allow me to sincerely thank the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for inviting a delegation of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to this informal meeting, for its warm welcome to the Lao delegation and for the favours it has reserved for us. The Lao delegation is very satisfied with the convening of this informal meeting in Indonesia, a beautiful country well-known for its tradition of struggle against colonialism, for national independence, and the cradle of the Pancasila principles. We would like to congratulate the Indonesian people and government on having managed to preserve this precious heritage as manifested in their constant efforts to make this informal meeting a reality in spite of uncountable difficulties.

At present, many important events aimed at strengthening peace and mutual trust among nations have taken place, raising high hopes for a political solution to international and regional issues. In this spirit, many countries have put forth constructive initiatives and taken responsible measures in line with the trend of dialogue, negotiation and conciliation for peaceful coexistence.

In Southeast Asia, this positive and constructive trend is reflected by our participation in this informal meeting. I believe that in the favourable atmosphere, this meeting will certainly bring us hopes in the search for correct and suitable methods to settle our regional issues.

This informal meeting has a historic impact on the nations in Southeast Asia. For decades, this part of the world has been involved in turmoil, hostility and confrontation, both politically and militarily, which have threatened peace and stability and prevented cooperation among the nations that have similar civilizations and cultures.

This meeting is a result of creative initiatives and dynamic and tireless diplomatic activities of countries of different socio-political regimes, and of all parties concerned. It shows their common desire to gradually do away with mutual suspicion and confrontation, and open up the way for a political solution to the Kampuchea issue as well as to peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Republic of Indonesia, representing the two groups of countries, have shown their cleverness and wisdom in concretizing

the spirit and content of the agreement reached in Ho Chi Minh City on July 29, 1987. This agreement obtained with so much effort and ardour serves as a basis for our present meeting.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has actively contributed to the realization of the Ho Chi Minh City agreement. The national reconciliation policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is a constructive and realistic peace initiative aimed at ensuring the unity of the Kampuchean people in the national community for building an independent sovereign, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea. This policy has led to the two rounds of dialogue between His Excellency Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, where the framework and principles of a solution to the Kampuchea issue were determined. In this connection the Lao delegation supports the agreement signed in Fere-en-Tardenois stipulating that the Kampuchea issue must be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves.

At this meeting, we heard the speech of Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen, head of the PRK delegation, who presented his stance of the international aspect of the Kampuchea issue and at the same time, put forward constructive and practical proposals.

The delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic hold that those stance and proposals are reasonable and sincere, and fully supports them. In addition, the LPDR delegation believes that this informal meeting gives us a great opportunity to level our stances in a constructive and flexible manner. Therefore, it is necessary to continue our dialogue in the framework of this informal meeting. When favourable conditions permit, we should hold a formal meeting and then an international conference as proposed by the PRK delegation.

The adoption of such proposals will enable us to establish the framework and procedure of our dialogue. It will also be an evidence of the sincerity of all parties and countries concerned in finding a solution to the Kampuchea issue.

The seven withdrawals of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea, especially the current one involving 50,000 troops and the command of the Vietnam volunteer army, and the agreement reached between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops by the end of 1989 or early 1990 have greatly contributed to the organization of our current informal meeting and to a political solution to the Kampuchea issue. The Lao delegation highly values Vietnam's troop pullout decision, taking it as a manifestation of Vietnam's goodwill in respecting Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty as well as in establishing

peace and stability in the region. At the same time, we warmly welcome the consolidation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in all fields, especially in national defence.

Therefore, what remains to be done by other countries in the region is to respond to these sincere gestures and concrete measures with the adoption of the courageous proposals for ending all outside interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. Regarding this question to stop all military and financial aid to the genocidal Pol Potists and the use of foreign territories as sanctuaries and supply routes for the genocidal clique constitutes measures necessary for a political solution to the Kampuchea issue, which are being demanded by the whole international community. If those measures are not taken, the genocidal Pol Pot clique will carry on its major scheme of returning to power in Kampuchea in order to continue their crimes against the Kampuchean people. It should be recalled that under Pol Pot's barbarous rule, millions of Kampucheans, including women and children, were slaughtered and the once glorious civilization and harmonious society were destroyed. The outdated regime left uncountable deaths, destruction and sufferings. It trampled upon the most elementary rights of the Kampuchean people including the right to live and the right to self-determination. The international community is disgusted at the unprecedented genocidal crimes committed by the Pol Potists against their own compatriots and have sternly condemned them. In our opinion, all of us have the political and moral responsibility to prevent the genocidal Polpotists from returning to power. The adoption of such measures is the least we can do to help save the Kampuchean people forever from the danger of extermination and enable them to fully exercise their right to self-determination.

A political solution to the Kampuchea issue and the building of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation are two closely interwoven questions. The current discussions are considering which one should be settled first, the Kampuchea issue or the question of peace in the region, these two questions do not contradict but complement each other. A solution to the Kampuchea issue may create favourable conditions and open up a new era for the establishment of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

Similarly, the building of a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation may contribute to a just, political solution to the Kampuchea issue, and in any case, the establishment of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation is aimed at enabling the regional countries to embark on the path of national construction they have chosen. To the Lao people as well as the Vietnamese and Kampuchea peoples, who underwent a protracted war of destruction, they earnestly desire peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries, especially with their neighbours, on the basis of respect for each

other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and of equality, mutual benefits and peaceful coexistence, in order to build their respective countries and improve their living conditions.

Prompted by these deep aspirations, the Lao People's Democratic Republic on behalf of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, put forth at the 38th United Nations General Assembly a proposal on the principles governing the relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries with the aim of ensuring peaceful coexistence and making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. Since then, the regional situation has been developing more and more positively and favourably.

So, on the basis of the 10 principles of the Bandung conference in 1955, the six principles of the Bali Treaty in 1976, and the seven principles of peaceful coexistence in Southeast Asia proposed by the LPDR in 1981, once again, the LPDR, on behalf of the SRV and the PRK, proposes the following principles for the establishment of a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia :

1. To build in Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality, friendship and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons, thus contributing to peace and development in the world.

2. To respect each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political regime, to refrain from aggression against each other and interference into each other's internal affairs, to refrain from the threat to use force and the use of force in bilateral relations, to respect each other's territorial waters and special economic zones and the sea beds of the countries in the Eastern Sea area, to build lasting relations of friendship, equality and cooperation, and to refrain from direct or indirect subversion against each other.

3. To refrain from joining or forming military alliances with countries inside or outside the region to oppose each other. To refrain from using the territory of any country or offering one's own territory for use against other countries.

4. To settle all differences and conflicts by peaceful means in keeping with the United Nations' Charter, on the principles of equality, friendship and respect for the legitimate interests and security of the countries in the region. To refrain from seeking advantages for oneself in settling regional conflicts to the detriment of other countries.

5. To promote multiform, bilateral or multilateral cooperation in the fields of economy, science and technology, culture, information, physical training and sports on the basis of mutual benefits and for the prosperity of each country and for development in the region. To cooperate

in exploiting resources on and under the sea on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefits, ensure the interests of landlocked countries according to international law. The countries of the Mekong River should cooperate with each other in tapping its resources for the economic development.

6. In order to guarantee an effective implementation of the above-mentioned principles, the countries in the region should annually organize a meeting of their foreign ministers, and in case of an emergency, they should convene an extraordinary conference of their foreign ministers. If need be, the countries in the region can call for the organization of a summit meeting.

7. The countries in the region should be ready to cooperate with countries outside the region and with international organizations, and receive aids from them without any political condition attached. In any case, the bilateral or multilateral cooperation between countries in and outside the region should not damage the security and interests of any other country. Countries outside the region should respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political regime of the countries in the region, without interfering into the latter's internal affairs, without threatening to use or using force against them, without causing confrontation among countries in the region, and without using their territory against other countries. To settle all differences and disputes between countries in the region through peaceful negotiations and establish diversified relations between countries in the region on the basis of equality and mutual benefits.

We have, in our latest proposals, taken into account the benefits and aspirations of all parties concerned in the region. We are prepared to consult at any time with the ASEAN and other countries on the principles ensuring a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation, free from nuclear arms. At the same time, the three Indochinese countries support the ASEAN stance to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, freedom, neutrality, and without nuclear weapons. Attention should be paid to the fact that our two groups of countries share the common objectives of establishing peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Surely, the coordination of the political will of all countries in the region will create a decisive strength to obtain these noble objectives.

Jakarta Reports on Meeting

BK2707153488 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1200 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] The Jakarta informal meeting in Bogor entered its 3d day since the meeting first began on Monday when the four Cambodian factions met with countries involved in the Cambodian problem and the groups presented their opinions and proposals. The result of today's meeting is reported by reporters Hardianto and Kabul Budiono direct from Bogor presidential palace.

[Begin Hardianto recording] Today's second stage meeting, which was attended by the four Cambodian factions, ASEAN countries, Vietnam, and Laos, has just ended. Today's second stage discussion, which began this morning, discussed in more detail the problems of efforts for a peaceful resolution of the Cambodian problem. After the second stage meeting yesterday, a major success was achieved because each member of the meeting agreed on the two major problems—the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and steps to prevent the Pol Pot regime's return. Radio Republic of Indonesia reporter Kabul Budiono who was at the press conference after the second stage meeting late this afternoon reports the latest development of the Jakarta Informal Meeting. [end recording]

[Begin Budiono recording] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held a news conference for local and foreign reporters, who had been waiting for nearly an hour. He said today's meeting concretely agreed on several general issues that are the key factors for resolution of the Cambodian problem. According to him, the Jakarta informal meeting is truly a very important meeting because all parties agreed in general that the Cambodian problem must be solved in a political manner based on two major issues—the immediate withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops and rejection of participation by the Pol Pot regime in any Cambodian government that would be formed for national reconciliation. The other issue was two calendars for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and an end to all foreign assistance and intervention in Cambodia. The fourth issue concerns national reconciliation in Cambodia. According to Nguyen Co Thach, all parties also agreed that an international peacekeeping force and the holding of an international conference on Cambodia are an issue. Working groups must be formed to further study the general agreement and which countries will attend the international conference, an immediate schedule for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, and concrete steps to prevent the return of the Pol Pot regime.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who was accompanied by the Vietnamese ambassador to Jakarta, gave newsmen the widest possible opportunity to interview him on several issues. He also said that up to this moment, he had not yet learned of the five-point plan proposed by Sihanouk this morning when the latter met with all four Cambodian factions in Jakarta. He also did not mention the Pol Pot regime, which is attending the current meeting, as has been done by the other delegation members.

On agreement by all parties concerned, the Jakarta Informal Meeting will continue tomorrow. No specific time was mentioned for tomorrow's meeting, which will be attended by all participants of the Jakarta informal meeting. Unlike usual procedures, this afternoon's news conference was only given by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach without the participation of Foreign Minister Ali Alatas. [end recording]

[Begin Hardianto recording] According to the fixed schedule, the Jakarta Informal Meeting held in Bogor is divided into two stages. The first stage is the meeting between the four Cambodian factions—the Sihanouk, the Khmer Rouge, the KPNLF, and the Phnom Penh government groups. The second stage meeting is made up of the four Cambodian factions and all countries involved in the Cambodian problem. In the first stage meeting today, the four Cambodian factions had the opportunity to meet with Prince Sihanouk at the State Building in Jakarta. Seizing the opportunity, Prince Sihanouk presented a five-point proposal to the leaders of the four Cambodian factions represented by Son Sann, Khieu Samphan, Ranariddh, and Hun Sen. The five-point proposal is as follows:

1. Naming of their country,
2. The formation of a quadripartite government with each ministry, including the foreign affairs and national defense ministries, equally quadripartite, that is to say, the ministries will have four co-ministers,
3. The existing four factions should remain fraternally firm and establish a Cambodian national armed forces made up from all four factions and,
4. The national government should be made up of all four factions, and will be reformed in stages to become a quadripartite government based on a fraternal framework.

The fifth proposal, or the last, is that an international conference on Cambodia must be held immediately in a neutral country that is truly uninvolved in the affairs of Cambodia. The participants in the international conference will be the five permanent representatives of the UN Security Council, the six ASEAN member countries, Vietnam, Laos, the four Cambodian factions, Japan, India, and Australia. [end recording]

'Text' of Sihanouk Address

BK2807024888 Bangkok THE NATION in English
28 Jul 88 p 9

[Text] of address by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, ex-president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, to representatives of the four Cambodian factions attending the Bogor talks on Kampuchea—at the State Guesthouse in Jakarta, Indonesia, 27 July; all quotation marks as published]

[Text] Excellencies, dear compatriots,

I express to you my sincere gratitude for your kind visit.

Allow me, before taking up the "problem of Kampuchea," to warmly and respectfully thank, on behalf of all the Khmers currently present in Bogor and in Jakarta, His Excellency President Suharto and the great Indonesian people for their generous and fraternal hospitality

and the splendid arrangements which His Excellency Ali Alatas, Minister of Foreign Affairs and his distinguished collaborators have made to facilitate at the maximum the task of the four Kampuchean delegations in the framework of JIM (Jakarta Informal Meeting).

Now, allow me to tell you the following:

Firstly, I should point out that not belonging any longer to "Democratic Kampuchea" and to the "CGDK," I (Norodom Sihanouk) am able to assist better the four Kampuchean factions to achieve, in a not too distant future, that national reconciliation, that peace, that return of our Kampuchean to independence and the re-start of national edification, which await, for so many long years already, our people, who is the most unfortunate, the most unhappy and the most humiliated of the world.

I hope that for respect of our glorious host, Indonesia, and for love for our Khmer people, you, messieurs the leaders of the four Kampuchean factions, you shall help H.E. Ali Alatas to make of JIM an historical meeting marked by concrete and remarkable progress on the way towards an equitable solution of the "problem of Kampuchea."

I hope thus that your working meetings in Bogor shall emerge, not as a "deadlock" which has become "traditional," but as an important "breakthrough" towards that solution desperately demanded by 7 millions of our compatriots.

I ask you not to leave Indonesia without having signed together a joint communique which shall tell our people and the world that the four Kampuchean factions are at least capable to understand each other on certain essential points susceptible of rapidly leading us towards the end of a dark and long "tunnel" of a Kampuchean whose miseries and humiliations do not have an end.

Secondly, allow me to recall that you all pretend to be the dignified descendants of the very glorious builders of the worldwide famous monuments of Angkor.

If us, Khmers of the 20th century, are really the descendants of Suryavarman II and of Jayavarman VII, we shall show ourselves capable to put aside our antagonistic ideologies, our interests of clan, our personal ambitions, our partisan disputes and our dishonourable acceptance to be the sateiites or the proxies of foreign powers in this war and this so-called problem of Kampuchea.

We must, now and without any further delay, show ourselves capable of achieving national reconciliation and unity and to fraternally cooperate with each other in order to get rid from our soil of the last foreign troops according to a precise schedule and to dedicate all our efforts to the vital and extremely urgent task of reconstruction of our beloved Kampuchea.

If the Khmer people and its leaders, between the 9th and the 12th centuries (centuries during which more than 200 Angkorian temples and monuments were built) were only "talented" in matters concerning disputes and struggles between clans and factions, as some Khmer factions have been doing for many years already, it is certain that Kampuchea would not have been either an country particularly rich in extraordinary monuments or a vast, radiant and respected empire.

It is high time for all those that affirm to be patriots to pull themselves together, to recover the sense of honour and dignity, to be fully conscious of their terrible responsibility in the face of history and to accept to unite like one man by consenting each other to concessions, thus achieving an honourable compromise, only way to get our people and our motherland out of the current "ocean" of miseries and humiliations.

It is certainly handy to make Vietnam assume alone the responsibility for our miseries and humiliations and it is true that the so-called problem of Kampuchea is more a problem between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Kampuchea than a problem among Khmers.

But it is not less true that some Khmer factions are equally heavily responsible for these miseries and humiliations. If, like dignified descendants of the builders of Angkor, our four factions wish to raidly get rid of the last Vietnamese units from our soil, they will only succeed to do so by achieving national reconciliation and unity, which, today more strongly than ever, is demanded by our 7 million compatriots (male and female, young and old) inside and outside the country.

Thirdly, in my humble opinion, our national reconciliation, our national union and our fraternal cooperation for the safeguard of our national peace and (in all frankness very urgent and vital) the reconstruction of our Kampuchea can be achieved on the following basis:

(a) We jointly accept to give to our country the very simple name of "Cambodge" (in French), "Cambodia" (in English), and "Kampuchea" (in Khmer), and to our State, the very simple uppellation of "State of Cambodia."

In this way, we shall unite the 7 million Kampucheans (of both sexes) instead of dividing them, no matter what their political persuasion is: royalist or republican, communist or nationalist or anti-communist, rightist, centrist or l585, capitalist or socialist.

Our national flag and national anthem shall be respectively redesigned and recomposed by qualified representatives of our four factions.

(b) We form a quadripartite government and every ministry, including those of Foreign Affairs and National Defence, shall equally be quadripartite, that is to say, will consist of four (4) co-ministers. It is a collegial system perfectly equal.

(c) We keep intact our four (4) armies but they fraternally form the National Army of Cambodia (Quadripartite National Army) with a Quadripartite General Staff (Collegial).

(d) Our national administration shall have, to begin, as foundation that already existing in the framework of the "PRK" but it is well understood that our Quadripartite Government shall gradually and meticulously proceed to the transformation of this one-party administration into a quadripartite administration, always in the framework of the collegial system.

(e) We accept that an "International Conference on Cambodia" be convened, not under the auspices of the United Nations Organization but of its Secretary General, His Excellency Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, unanimously respected by our four factions, and that in the shortest possible delay, with a venue at a city of a country authentically neutral and not involved in the "Cambodian Affairs" and as participants (not exclusive) the 5 countries permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, the 6 ASEAN States, Vietnam, Laos, the 4 Kampuchean factions, Japan, India and Australia.

This "International Conference on Cambodia" shall guarantee the neutrality of Kampuchea and shall send in an "International Commission of Control" (ICC) composed of 2 neutral or non-aligned countries not involved in the "Cambodian Affair" (President and Vice President), 2 Socialist (Communist) countries and 2 countries from the Free World. These countries' president, vice president and members of the ICC shall be elected by the participants in the "International Conference on Cambodia" either by consensus or by a majority of votes.

The ICC shall be charged to supervise the veracity of the withdrawal from Kampuchea of the last foreign forces, to help the quadripartite government of Kampuchea to safeguard peace and ensure the security of the Kampuchean people and to supervise the regularity of the general elections in our country.

It is the quadripartite government of Kampuchea which shall be in charge of organizing these elections, from which a Parliament shall be born, and which, in turn, shall endow Kampuchea with a Constitution.

As far as my party (FUNCINPEC) [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and myself are concerned, we undertake, as from today, to maintain in Kampuchea the collegial quadripartite system specified above; even if we win the said general elections.

Excellencies, dear compatriots

I hope that, in the framework of JIM, you shall take as basis for discussion my above patriotic proposals formulated to your attention. I say "patriotic" because, by conceiving them, I only think in the higher interests of our country and of our Khmer people and nation. I have not thought, at any moment, in the interests of Sihanouk, Sihanoukism, FUNCINPEC and the ANS [Sihanoukist National Army]. And I think that my logical and reasonable proposals are equally in conformity with the interest of the party of H.E. [His Excellency] Son Sann, of the party of H.E. Khieu Samphan and of the party of H.E. Hun Sen, if these parties do not wish to overlook the urgent need for Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people to put an end to the deplorable, catastrophic, humiliating and dishonourable situation in which our Khmer race, so proud of having built "Angkor," finds itself.

It is neither honourable nor patriotic from our part to continue this never-ending diplomatic and political "nomadism."

We should be ashamed to have been, for many years already—even with "briefcases" of diplomats or distinguished businessmen—wandering from one corner of the world to the other in the search, always vain, for a settlement which cannot be achieved because we clearly attach more importance to our spirit of clan and our self-indulgence in disunity instead of unity.

Certainly, there is no lack, in this world, of foreign countries and governments (with Indonesia leading), which sincerely want to help us to solve in the most favourable conditions this problem of Kampuchea.

But if the Khmer factions are unable to understand each other even on some essential points of a patriotic solution to be given to the problem of Kampuchea, which country could ever save Kampuchea on our behalf?

Certain of our factions met during the "ICK" [international conference on Kampuchea] in New York in 1980; certain met in Kuala Lumpur in June 1982; two of them met in France in December 1987 and January 1988; today our four factions "the whole" meet in Jakarta; tomorrow, like the good "nomads" we are, we shall meet again "somewhere."

But let us understand that our national salvation shall only come from ourselves.

And if the current JIM does not end with success, it shall solely be our fault. Because Indonesia, great and sincere friend of our motherland and our people, has made, makes and would have made the maximum in our favour.

And it would not be fair to give the responsibility for this failure to Vietnam, because the latter shall be forced to withdraw its remaining troops from our Kampuchea the day when our four factions shall decide to reconcile and to unite.

I thank you very much, excellencies, dear compatriots, for your attention.

Son Sann Supports Sihanouk Plan

*BK2807040088 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0316 GMT 28 Jul 88*

[Text] Bogor, July 27 (OANA-ANTARA)—Leader of the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) Son Sann expressed his support for the 5-point proposal of Prince Sihanouk for the solution of the Kampuchean problem.

He expressed his support in a press conference at the Bogor Palace here Wednesday afternoon.

"As a Kampuchean, I certainly support Prince Sihanouk's proposal," Son Sann said.

The Sihanouk proposal was announced when the prince received the leaders of the four Kampuchean factions in Jakarta Wednesday morning.

"I see the prince's proposal as a new way to solve the Kampuchean problem and I believe all Kampucheans should support it."

He said Prince Sihanouk wants to know reactions to his proposal and "now I have given my answers."

Son Sann said in the press conference that in the second stage talk of the JIM's [Jakarta informal meeting] third day Wednesday afternoon, he had emphasized the importance of international supervision for the assurance of the implementation of the agreements reached on Kampuchea.

He also emphasized the importance of the presence in Kampuchea of a peacekeeping international force to guarantee the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and the laying down of arms by the armed forces of the four Kampuchean factions as well as to keep law and order.

He had also proposed the setting up of an international body for the monitoring of human rights protection in the country.

Son Sann Reiterates Party Stance

*BK2807070688 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 July 88*

[Text] Report from Indonesia said His Excellency Son Sann, president of the KPNLF and prime minister of the CGDK, stated that Vietnam's unilateral troop pullout

announcement is not enough. This troop withdrawal should be linked with the Cambodian peace issue which indispensably requires a negotiation.

His Excellency Son Sann told newsmen about this in Jakarta yesterday after the 4-party delegation held a working meeting with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk there. He asked how can he clearly know that Vietnam has really withdrawn its troops and that all weapons have already been removed from Cambodia? Therefore, discussions are necessary. He stressed that the Vietnamese troop withdrawal should be done under international supervision and that a new government should be established, but he did not request the dissolution of the Phnom Penh regime.

His Excellency Son Sann reiterated the KPNLF stance which proposes as well as supports the creation of the following three organizations:

1. An international commission to supervise and control the implementation of the agreements reached.
2. An international peacekeeping force to ensure that the Vietnamese troops have unequivocally been withdrawn from Cambodia, disarm the forces of all Cambodian factions, maintain order and security, and prevent violation by any Cambodian party.
3. An international human rights commission to oversee human rights issues in Cambodia.

Cambodian Leaders Call on Suharto

*BK2707140588 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1306 GMT
27 Jul 88*

[Text] Jakarta, July 27 (ANTARA/OANA)—Indonesia remains steadfast in its determination to help solve the Kampuchean conflict, as it is aware of the complexity of the problem, and that it is impossible to settle it through a single conference, such as the Jakarta informal meeting (JIM).

The Indonesian determination was mentioned by Minister/State Secretary Mordiono to the press at the Merdeka Palace here Wednesday [27 July] after President Suharto received the leaders of the four factions in Kampuchea who have just completed their deliberations in Bogor.

The leaders of the four factions who paid a courtesy call on the head of state were Chairman of the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) Son Sann, leader of the Khmer Rouge Khieu Samphan, leader of FUNCINPEC (Sihanoukists) Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and Prime Minister of the Kampuchean People's Republic Hun Sen.

However, President Suharto also reminded his guests that the conflict can only be effectively solved by the Kampucheans themselves.

When referring to the experience of the Indonesian people, the head of state said what the Kampuchians have gone through was also experienced by Indonesia in the past.

As the basis of Indonesia's preparedness to help solve the Kampuchean conflict by hosting the JIM, the president pointed to Indonesia's 1945 Constitution which among other things stipulated that Indonesia contributes to the attainment of world peace, the spirit of the 1955 Afro-Asian Conference with regard to peaceful coexistence among nations, Indonesia's past experience and to the country's obligation as a member of ASEAN to contribute to establishing a stable Southeast Asia.

In the meantime, Son Sann speaking on behalf of his colleagues, expressed heartfelt appreciation to President Suharto for hosting the informal meeting.

Son Sann also hoped that JIM is a good start toward an overall solution of the Kampuchean conflict.

The KPNLF also briefed the president on the results of the JIM, which Mordiono did not elaborate in his statement to the press.

Prior to the meeting with the president, the guests were entertained at a 25-minute screening of film slides on Indonesia's development.

Hun Sen Holds News Conference

*BK2707141988 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in
Cambodian
1300 GMT 27 Jul 88*

["Report on activities of the high-ranking delegation led by Hun Sen, comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers, in Jakarta"]

[Text] Following the first session of the informal meeting's first phase among Cambodian parties at the presidential palace in Bogor, Hun Sen, comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers, met with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas. Comrade Hun Sen briefed Ali Alatas on the all-round development in Cambodia in the past 9 years and the results of the meeting among all the Cambodian parties. Ali Alatas thanked the comrade chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers for this good news.

After the second phase of the informal meeting in Jakarta, Comrade Hun Sen held a news conference. So many reporters were present that they were jammed up right to the front of the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers' desk. There was no standing room left. The reporters asked the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers many questions.

Comrade Hun Sen told the reporters about the PRK's seven-point position on a solution to the Cambodian problem, a position which was presented at the first and

second phases of the Jakarta informal meeting. Comrade Hun Sen further said: Regarding the Vietnamese forces' presence in Cambodia, we have proposed a timetable for withdrawing those troops from Cambodia to be completed at the end of 1989 or no later than the first quarter of 1990. At the same time, we also proposed that other concerned parties present a similar timetable aimed at putting an end to assistance and sanctuaries for the Pol Pot group against the Cambodian people. On Cambodia's internal affairs, we proposed that these should be resolved by the Cambodian people themselves based on national reconciliation, elimination of Pol Pot leadership, and elimination of the Khmer Rouge armed forces. People the world over, like the Cambodian people, are afraid of the return of the Pol Pot forces once all Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Cambodia. Only the elimination of the Khmer Rouge armed forces can remove the possibility of the Pol Pot group's return in Cambodia. Concerning the setting up of a coalition government, we proposed that the status quo be maintained in Cambodia until the general elections in Cambodia. The demand for the dissolution of the PRK along with the dissolution of Democratic Kampuchea is unacceptable to us. We accept a future coalition government chosen by the Cambodian people themselves. Maintaining the status quo in Cambodia means that all forces stay where they are now. Therefore, we proposed the setting up of an international control commission to supervise the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, an end to interference in Cambodia's internal affairs, and free and general elections in Cambodia. This way, we can preserve confidence and ensure the interests of all parties concerned. To speed up the process toward finding a political solution to the Cambodian problem, we proposed the setting up of a national reconciliation council headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. If all parties agree with this kind of council, we propose that a working subcommittee be set up to put forth a concrete program. We have presented these proposals to the other three parties.

We would also like to inform all of you that although we have not yet reached a firm agreement, we consider that this meeting was successful. All parties expressed the same view of quickly ending the Cambodian problem and the Cambodian people's suffering. They all agreed that this is the time to resolve the Cambodian problem peacefully. We seem to have reached an agreement on a number of problems, such as independence, neutrality, nonalignment, and a number of other issues.

However, the national reconciliation process is not an easy one because the conflict in Cambodia has gone on for 18 years, and not just 9 years. This conflict involves many countries and many parties. Therefore, we cannot resolve all problems in just one or two days of meetings and at one or two sessions of talks. However, we will strive to continue this process until we can resolve all the problems.

Answering a question on the Khmer Rouge's reaction to the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers' proposal on dissolving the Khmer Rouge, Comrade Hun

Sen said today that there is no clear reaction from the Khieu Samphan party. I believe that there are great difficulties because it involves the dissolution of his armed forces. However, this is the Cambodian people's desire which we have to consider.

AFP Interviews Hun Sen

BK2707155488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1542 GMT
27 Jul 88

[By Gilles Campion]

[Text] Bogor, Indonesia, July 27 (AFP)—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen said Wednesday he would hold fresh talks with resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Paris in October on how to end the decade-old conflict in their country.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr. Hun Sen said their third round of talks—after meetings in Paris in December and January—had been agreed in a meeting earlier in the day in Jakarta which included leaders of two other resistance factions.

Mr. Hun Sen said Prince Sihanouk had agreed to his suggestion to head a national reconciliation council of all four Cambodian factions, but that Khieu Samphan, representing the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge, had opposed the idea.

The three resistance factions and the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh are taking part in informal talks on Cambodia's future in Bogor, with Vietnam, Laos and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) also participating.

On a five-point peace plan announced by Prince Sihanouk Wednesday, Mr. Hun Sen said he would examine it in detail. It was too early to react, he said, "but I would not reject it outright."

The national reconciliation council, part of a seven-point peace plan which Mr. Hun Sen put before the Bogor meeting on Monday, would involve all four factions in organizing general elections in Cambodia.

After Khieu Samphan rejected the council, "I proposed another formula which would involve setting up a working group, but Khieu Samphan also turned that down," the 37-year-old Phnom Penh leader said.

"You can see that the Khmer Rouge are the main obstacle to any settlement," he said.

The Peking-armed Khmer Rouge, who were toppled by Vietnamese troops in January 1979 after a bloody four-year rule, have demanded the immediate withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces, estimated to number some 100,000, ahead of any Cambodian settlement.

Khmer Rouge opposition meant that a joint communique was unlikely at the end of the Bogor meetings Thursday, Mr. Hun Sen said.

Prince Sihanouk's proposal meanwhile included some concessions to Phnom Penh. He dropped the demand for an international peacekeeping force to replace the Vietnamese Army, but continues to call for a four-party coalition government before elections.

Mr. Hun Sen said such a government should be the result of a ballot.

Asked about Vietnamese plans to withdraw all troops by the first quarter of 1990, Mr. Hun Sen said the question was linked to a "timetable for an end to foreign aid to the Khmer Rouge."

"If there is no agreement on the two timetables, Vietnamese troops will pull out at the end of 1990 as initially planned," he said.

Returning to his forthcoming meeting with Prince Sihanouk, Mr. Hun Sen said they would discuss "internal aspects of the Cambodian problem, but also issues linked to the international aspect"—the Vietnamese withdrawal and an end to aid to Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

On the Sino-Soviet meeting on Cambodia set to take place in Beijing in August, he said it would have "no bad effect" on his meeting with Prince Sihanouk.

"The Soviet Union and China will only discuss the international aspects of the situation," he said.

He meanwhile paid tribute to Indonesia and expressed satisfaction at the treatment he had received in a country which does not recognize his government.

"Indonesia played its role as host country and mediator well," he said.

Mr. Hun Sen was given equal treatment to the other factions by officials up to and including President Suharto.

"I hope the welcome I get in France will be better in October than on the two previous occasions," he said.

Mr. Hun Sen said no arrangements had been made for either his lodging or transportation when he went to Paris to meet Prince Sihanouk in December and January.

Nguyen Co Thach on Talks

OW2707134188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1317 GMT
27 Jul 88

[By Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Bogor, Indonesia, July 27 KYODO—Kampuchean peace negotiations here have produced agreement on a general framework for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem but differences still remain as to its implementation, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said Wednesday.

Participants also agreed on the necessity to convene an international conference to explore ways of ending the nine-year conflict, Thach told reporters after the third day of the negotiations.

He added again, however, that no agreement has been reached on where or when such an international conference will be held.

Thach said he and other participants will discuss setting up a working committee to prepare the next round of peace talks when they meet again Thursday to conclude the current meeting, which has brought all parties to the problem together for the first time.

Speaking to a crowd of about 200 journalists gathered at Bogor Palace, south of Jakarta, Thach said the general framework includes the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and a ban on the return of the Pol Pot forces to power.

"(Negotiators still disagree) on what steps (should be taken to block Pol Pot's regaining power)," Thach said. "In general terms, we have more agreement. But in concrete terms, we have more disagreement."

He joined leaders of the four Kampuchean groups—Prince Ranariddh, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan of the three coalition government-in-exile, in addition to Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh.

No Kampuchean delegate was present at the press conference.

Noting that all parties to the Kampuchean conflict are sitting down at the informal talks for the first time, Thach said, "The most difficulty of the problem has been solved (at this meeting)."

"There was no shouting to each other," He said. "This is very important."

Vietnam had threatened not to attend the meeting if it is aimed at direct peace talks between the country and the coalition's guerrilla forces.

Conference sources said the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and how to prevent Pol Pot from controlling the country again have dominated the negotiations.

Vietnamese forces ousted Pol Pot's Kampuchea to end his four years of rule during which at least 1 million people were killed.

Thach emphasized the significance of the fact that negotiators agreed on two key issues—Vietnam's troop withdrawal and the prevention of Pol Pot's return to power.

"It's very important. Very important," He said.

While Vietnam has announced it will pull out 50,000 of its 100,000 troops from Kampuchea by the end of this year, it also accuses China of supplying arms to the Khmer Rouge, the most powerful among the three guerrilla groups.

In addition to the Vietnamese and Kampucheans, the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are also taking part in the negotiations which were organized by Indonesia on behalf of the regional organization.

The ASEAN countries—Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Brunei—have been demanding Vietnam's total withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea to pave the way for a political solution to the fighting now in its 10th year.

Nguyen Co Thach News Briefing

BK2807082088 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0740 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Jakarta, July 28 (ANTARA-OANA)—Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has hinted that efforts to prevent the return of the Pol Pot regime to Kampuchea is the responsibility of the countries of Southeast Asia and the world in general, but if on the other hand Pol Pot returns to power, it will be the responsibility of ASEAN and the countries of the West.

"When we are there (in Kampuchea), the countries of the West and ASEAN criticize Vietnam. Now, if after Vietnam's withdrawal from Kampuchea, they (Pol Pot) return, it will be the turn of ASEAN and the West to be responsible," Nguyen Co Thach said at a press conference in Bogor, after the third day meeting of the JIM [Jakarta informal meeting].

JIM started on Monday and was attended by the four conflicting factions in Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, and ASEAN member countries.

JIM continues to convene on Thursday to further discuss the details which had been agreed upon during the three days of deliberations.

The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and efforts to prevent the return to power of the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea were the two important items which were discussed on the third day, Nguyen Co Thach said.

Nguyen Co Thach's comment on the transfer of responsibility emerged when he was asked by a reporter what will happen if Pol Pot returns to power after Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea by the end of 1989 or early 1990.

Vietnam is very much concerned on the efforts to prevent the return of the Pol Pot regime in view of the massacre of about one million Kampuchians during the Pol Pot regime in (Kampuchea).

The Pol Pot regime was toppled by the government which is currently led by Prime Minister Hun Sen through the support of Vietnam which carried out a military invasion into Kampuchea at the end of December 1978.

Vietnam, which still has about 100,000 occupying troops in Kampuchea, has promised to withdraw all its troops by the end of 1980 or early 1990.

Nguyen Co Thach on 'Global Terms'

BK2707162288 Hong Kong AFP in English 1437 GMT
27 Jul 88

[Text] Bogor, Indonesia, July 27 (AFP)—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said Wednesday that informal talks here on Cambodia had reached agreement on "global terms" pertaining to a peace settlement although no details had been worked out.

"In general terms, we have more agreements (than disagreements). But in concrete terms, we have more disagreements," he told a news conference.

He also said Vietnam would stick to its plans to pull all troops out of Cambodia by the end of 1990 if no agreement were reached.

"We have declared solemnly to the world that we will withdraw unilaterally by the end of 1990," he said, adding: "There is no doubt."

But if an agreement were achieved, then dual timetables would have to be set up for a withdrawal and for an end to foreign aid to resistance factions.

Participants at Bogor—three Cambodian resistance factions, the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government, Vietnam, Laos and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—would be setting up "some working groups" to prepare further talks, Mr. Thach said.

Areas of agreement included the need for national reconciliation, an international control body and an international conference on Cambodia and peace in South-east Asia, Mr. Thach said.

But participants had not yet had time to "define ways and means," he said.

Two key issues identified at the Bogor meetings were the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and prevention of a return to power of the former Khmer Rouge leadership, accused of genocide, Mr. Thach said.

"Most of the delegates have expressed their firm willingness to prevent the return of Pol Pot," he said.

In a later interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr. Thach said: "we have defined a framework for a Cambodian settlement and for security in Asia."

Asked his reaction to a peace plan proposed Wednesday by resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, he acknowledged that "one small concession" had been made in renouncing recourse to an international peace-keeping force.

But he complained of "a violent attack" against Vietnam in the first part of Prince Sihanouk's statement.

The prince had said the Cambodian problem was "more a problem between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Cambodia than a problem among Khmers."

Mr. Thach noted there was no reference to "the genocidal Pol Pot regime" in Prince Sihanouk's speech.

Khieu Samphan on Thach's Remarks

BK2807100188 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0912 GMT
28 Jul 88

[Text] Bogor, Indonesia, July 28 (ANTARA/OANA)—Vice President of CGDK Khieu Samphan said that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has made several press conferences aimed at deceiving the international community.

With regard to that, the delegation of the Democratic Kampuchea Party feels obliged to make a clarification for the world public opinion, he said in a statement issued at the end of the Jakarta informal meeting [JIM] here on Thursday.

In his 26 and 27 July press conferences Nguyen Co Thach said that JIM has agreed that there were two key issues of the problem of Kampuchea: one is the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces and the other one is the prevention of the Democratic Kampuchea Party from coming back to power. Nguyen Co Thach also said that the meeting has not yet agreed on any means for the prevention, he said.

According to such a linkage logic, Vietnam has now the right to keep its forces of invasion and occupation in Kampuchea as long as no means are yet found to prevent the Democratic Party from coming back to power. Indeed, Vietnam will try hard to impose its conditions, he said.

Actually, the overwhelming majority of the world community and the United Nations have been very clear that the problem of Kampuchea has been the result of the Vietnamese invasion and occupation.

The have also rejected all the pretexts advanced by Vietnam to justify its occupation of Kampuchea. Vietnam must unconditionally and totally withdraw its forces from Kampuchea, Khieu Samphan said.

Actually, the three parties of the CGDK have unanimously asked Nguyen Co Thach whether the Socialist Republic of Vietnam agree to withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea, within a definite timetable, under international supervision in the framework of an agreement on a comprehensive political settlement of the problem of Kampuchea. However, Nguyen Co Thach has rejected this question, he said.

In the tripartite statement of 25 June 1988, Khieu Samphan said, the Democratic Kampuchean parties had reiterated that they are always ready to cooperate with the ASEAN countries and the international community in the search of an efficient guarantee of the fair and loyal implementation of an eventual agreement on a comprehensive solution to the problem of Kampuchea, particularly on the means to prevent one party from eliminating another one and seizing the power for itself alone.

Nguyen Co Thach has also claimed that the four Kampuchean parties have reached an agreement on a wide range of issues. By making such a shameless lie, Nguyen Co Thach has testified that Vietnam continues to carry out perfidious maneuvers in order to occupy Kampuchea forever through its puppet regime installed in Phnom Penh in accordance with its Indochina federation strategy, he said.

SRV Minister on End of Conflict

*BK2807092088 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0828 GMT 28 Jul 88*

[Text] Bogor, Indonesia, July 28 (ANTARA/OANA)—The Jakarta informal meeting (JIM) which ended here Thursday [28 July] agreed to end the protracted conflict before the end of 1990, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told a joint press conference together with Singaporean Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and leader of the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) Son Sann here.

At the joint press conference at the end of the 4th day JIM, they said that the meeting has reached an agreement of general principles but there are still many problems that have to be further solved, mainly relating to detailed steps of the general agreement.

In this connection, a working group consisting of senior officials of the four factions directly involved in the Kampuchean issue, Vietnam, Laos, and ASEAN, would soon be established.

The working group should complete its work by December 1988 and make recommendations on the convening of another meeting.

Whether the future meeting is formal or informal, it depends on the working group, said Ali Alatas.

Observers here said that many delegates to JIM wanted that such a meeting should be held in Jakarta. But Ali Alatas said that in line with the principles of democracy, the time and venue for the meeting would be decided by the working group.

JIM was started last Monday and participated in by representatives of the four warring parties in the Kampuchean conflict, named the Son Sann faction, Khieu Samphan faction, Hun Sen faction and Ranariddh faction, as well as other concerned parties in the Kampuchean issue, i.e. Vietnam, Laos and ASEAN.

Alatas Offers 'Consensus Statement'

*BK2807071288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0704 GMT
28 Jul 88*

[By Michele Cooper]

[Text] Bogor, Indonesia, July 28 (AFP)—Informal regional talks on Cambodia ended here Thursday with an attack on the country's former Khmer Rouge leaders and plans for new meetings on a political settlement.

A statement from the chairman linked a political solution in Cambodia to the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces, "the prevention of the recurrence of genocidal policies and practices of the Pol Pot regime" and an end to foreign interference and aid to opposing factions.

The conference set up a working group to look into "specific aspects of a political solution" and make recommendations by the end of the year on convening another meeting.

Chairman Ali Alatas, foreign minister of host Indonesia, said he was issuing a "consensus statement" accepted by participants who included the Khmer Rouge and two other resistance factions, headed by former Conservative Premier Son Sann and former chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Mr. Alatas acknowledged it could not be considered a "unanimous" statement, in an obvious reference to objections from the Khmer Rouge, whose bloody rule of Cambodia ended when Vietnamese troops ousted them in 1979.

Conference sources said members of the staunchly anti-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) had insisted that the passage be included.

ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Their prodding also resulted in a reference to "an effective international presence" to supervise the settlement process, the sources said.

Other participants included the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh, Vietnam and Laos.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach summed up the mood when he told reporters he was "only half happy" at the outcome of the talks. But he said this was better than being half unhappy.

Mr. Alatas stressed it was a major success to get the warring Cambodian factions and other concerned parties together to talk at all.

Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan told the same news conference that the informal meetings in Bogor were a "very significant and important psychological breakthrough."

But he indicated more effort was needed on substance if a political solution were to be achieved.

ASEAN, he said, wanted specifics on how to keep the former Khmer Rouge leadership under Pol Pot from seizing power again in Cambodia.

He envisaged no rapid progress toward a settlement "until I see some evidence of a sincere desire" for compromise among the warring factions.

At least two plans for ending 18 years of strife in Cambodia were circulated at the informal talks, which brought all parties involved in the conflict together for the first time on Monday.

The first was presented Monday by Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh Government and the second was announced Wednesday in Jakarta by Prince Sihanouk.

Working Meeting Group Formed

BK2807065488 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0600 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] The Jakarta informal meeting [JIM] held at the Bogor Palace ended today and produced two points embodied in a statement, one of which affirmed a

follow-up to the JIM. Reporter Kabul Budiono reports live from the Bogor Palace on the concrete step disclosed by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas after the meeting this morning.

[Begin recording] The concrete step, which is a follow-up to the JIM, will be the formation of a working meeting consisting of senior officials of all parties taking part in the meeting. The working team has the duty to further study aspects of a political solution to the Cambodian issue. The working team is expected to conclude its duty in December 1988 and make recommendations for convening of the next meeting.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas attributed the results of the Bogor Palace meeting to the friendly and constructive talks by all the parties. Ali Alatas, who was accompanied by Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, and KPNLF leader Son Sann, said that no party was left without an opportunity to express its views in the meeting.

Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said that the meeting could be regarded a psychological breakthrough toward a solution to the Cambodian issue and this was achieved after long and difficult efforts initiated by Indonesia.

Nguyen Co Thach greatly hoped that the working team to be immediately formed as a follow-up to the JIM would perform its duty to the best of its ability. He said that peace in Cambodia would eventually depend entirely on the Cambodian people themselves, not on outside forces or the presence of a peacekeeping force in the territory.

Commenting on the issue, Son Sann and Dhanabalan affirmed that the future presence of a peacekeeping force in Cambodia is not designed to create peace but rather to monitor how closely all the parties are implementing the agreement.

All the parties present during the news conference (this afternoon) said that the success and agreement achieved during the JIM were a victory for all the parties on the basis of goodwill and a sense of togetherness. [end recording]

Soon after the news conference led by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, the chief delegate of the Khmer Rouge group, Khieu Samphan, will make a separate news briefing.

Jakarta Reports End of Meeting

BK2807052488 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0500 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] The Jakarta informal meeting [JIM], which was held in Bogor for 4 days, ended this afternoon. Radio Republic of Indonesia Reporter Hardianto, who is covering the event, reports live from the Bogor Palace.

[Begin recording] At the end of the JIM in Bogor this afternoon, all the parties—the four Cambodian factions and the countries involved—agreed to settle the Cambodian conflict politically to create a peaceful and stable zone in this region.

Briefing about 300 domestic and foreign newsmen after the meeting, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said that they reached an agreement during the talks to end the misery of the Cambodian people and try to turn this country into an independent, peaceful, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned state on the basis of self-determination and national reconciliation. According to Minister Ali Alatas, all conference participants believed that a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian issue should be achieved through the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the prevention of the return of the Pol Pot regime into the country.

Delegates Pledge To End Suffering

*BK2807132988 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1200 GMT 28 Jul 88*

[Text] All participants in the Jakarta informal meeting [JIM] have expressed their determination to immediately end the suffering of the Cambodian people and create an independent, free, and neutral Cambodia based on the people's own self-determination and national reconciliation. This was one of the statements made by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas in Bogor at the end of the JIM today. He said the delegations agreed on the need to solve the Cambodian problem through political means; this means joint contributions have to be made toward the creation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

All participants were of the opinion that the two inseparable key issues are the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and prevention of the Pol Pot regime's return, as well as foreign intervention. Minister Ali Alatas, who was accompanied by his Vietnamese and Singaporean counterparts, Nguyen Co Thach and Dhanabalan respectively, and the leader of the KPNLF, Son Sann, said that all parties realized the Cambodian problem is a sorrowful one that cannot be excluded from regional and international interests.

As such, they saw the need to hold another meeting to eliminate all differences of opinion. A working group will be established in the near future and it will consist of senior officials of the four Cambodian factions, Vietnam, Laos, and ASEAN member countries. The working group will prepare recommendations for a follow-up meeting.

The PRK prime minister, Hun Sen, in a separate press conference said he will hold a meeting with Prince Sihanouk in Paris this October. Sihanouk's 5-point proposal and Hun Sen's seven-point proposal will be discussed during the meeting.

Meanwhile, Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge faction, stressed that Vietnam must unconditionally withdraw all of its forces from Cambodia. In Khieu Samphan's first and last press conference since attending the JIM, he said Vietnam has set up preconditions for the withdrawal of its forces. On the other hand, according to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, the complete troop withdrawal from Cambodia should be completed by the end of 1990. The troop withdrawal can be hastened only if all parties involved with Cambodia agree to end all forms of assistance and foreign intervention.

The Jakarta informal meeting ended this morning after four days of meetings at the Bogor Presidential Palace, West Java.

Japan

Blacks Complain to Embassy in United States *OW2807032088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 28 Jul 88*

[Text] Washington, July 27 KYODO—The Japanese Embassy here has received several dozen complaints from American blacks about the display of Black mannequins and beachwear in Tokyo depicting them in an allegedly offensive manner, Embassy officials said Wednesday.

A Japanese Embassy official said the embassy started receiving angry calls from blacks "immediately" after an article about the black mannequins and beachwear appeared in THE WASHINGTON POST's Friday editions.

He said embassy staffers explained to the callers that production of the allegedly derogatory black mannequins was halted and beachwear and other offensive items withdrawn from sale.

The furor developed on the heels of another controversy over a ruling Liberal Democratic Party official's statement last weekend that many blacks use credit cards often and do not care much about becoming bankrupt.

Michio Watanabe, chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council, subsequently issued an apology which said in part: "I made misleading and inadvertent remarks, though in no sense did I ever imply any racial discrimination."

Watanabe was the second high-ranking LDP official to make a racial slur against minorities in the U.S. after Yasuhiro Nakasone's slur made in 1986.

Nakasone, while serving as LDP president and prime minister, attributed the alleged "low" level of education and intelligence level in the U.S. to the number of blacks, Mexicans and Puerto Ricans living there.

Nakasone heads an LDP faction of which Watanabe, a former finance, trade, agriculture and welfare minister, is a senior member.

Government Studies Easing DPRK Sanctions *OW2807105688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0647 GMT 28 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO [dateline as received]—Japan is studying a plan to relax sanctions against North Korea in order to win the release of 2 Japanese seamen detained there for 4 years and 8 months on espionage charges, government sources said Thursday.

The Japanese Government is also planning to propose an expansion of personnel exchanges between Japan and North Korea and to promise not to hand over North Korean defector Min Hong-ku to South Korea, the sources said.

The two Japanese seamen are Isamu Beniko, 57, skipper of the Fujisan Maru No 18 and Yoshio Kuriura, 56, its chief engineer. Beniko and Kuriura were arrested in December 1983 when their ship returned to North Korea 2 months after Min had stowed away to Japan aboard the 243-ton freighter Fujisan Maru No 18.

Japan is also ready to bear the living expenses of Beniko and Kuriura, both of whom were sentenced to 15 years hard labor last December 24 for the alleged espionage, the sources said.

A package of Japanese sanctions against North Korea, imposed last January 26, restricts contacts between Japanese and North Korean officials in third countries and bars Japanese Government employees from visiting North Korea.

The package also declares that the Japanese Government will not in principle allow North Korean officials to enter Japan and imposes strict checks on shore leave for crew members when North Korean ships enter Japanese ports.

It also bans flights between Japan and North Korea, even by planes belonging to third countries.

Japan imposed the sanctions to punish North Korea, which it said was responsible for the loss of a South Korean airliner with 115 people aboard over the Andaman Sea on November 29, 1987.

Line of Credit Approved for PRC Projects *OW2607141988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT 26 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—Japan will set a 191,521 million yen line of credit for China to help promote that country's modernization efforts, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

The total includes two yen-denominated low-interest loan packages—one totaling 91,521 million yen and the other 70 billion yen—which will be extended by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, a state-run monetary assistance body.

The Export-Import Bank of Japan will provide China with the remaining 30 billion yen in bank loans, ministry officials said.

Japanese Ambassador to China Toshiji Nakajima and China's vice foreign minister exchanged diplomatic documents concerning the yen loan packages in Beijing on Tuesday, ministry officials said.

The Export-Import Bank of Japan said it and the Bank of China, the specialized foreign exchange bank of China, have also signed the bank loan agreement.

Both the yen loans carry interest of 2.5 percent per annum with a 30-year repayment period, which includes a 10-year deferment clause.

The Ex-Im Bank's untied loan carries interest of 4.8 percent per annum, the bank said.

The 91,521 million yen loan for fiscal 1988 will finance China's 15 development projects to expand its railway system, ports, telephone network, hydroelectric power, reservoirs, water supply, sewage disposal and city gas supplies.

The 70 billion yen and the 30 billion yen loans, which will be used to help develop China's export industry, are part of Japan's international commitment made by then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone last year to recycle 30 billion dollars worth funds to developing countries, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Loan Set for PRC Bank of Communications
*OW2607140888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT
26 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—Industrial Bank of Japan (IBJ) and Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co. have signed a contract to jointly lend the Chinese Bank of Communications a total of 5 billion yen, the Japanese bank said Tuesday.

The five-year loan carries a fixed annual interest rate of 5.5 percent, equivalent to the current long-term prime rate, it said.

The Chinese bank resumed operations as a general bank in April last year as part of Beijing's financial reform after suspending business for nearly 30 years, IBJ officials said.

Export-Import Bank Extends Loan to PRC
*OW2607142288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0834 GMT
26 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—The Export-Import Bank of Japan said Tuesday it has signed an agreement with the Bank of China, China's foreign exchange bank, to provide a yen-denominated untied loan.

Under the agreement the Ex-Im Bank is to extend a loan of up to 30 billion yen for various projects to boost China's long-term export capacity, the bank said.

PRC's Song Ping To Visit in August
*OW2807041988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT
28 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO—An eight-member Chinese Communist Party delegation will visit Japan from August 31 to September 7 at the invitation of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), a JSP spokesman said Thursday.

The delegation, to be led by Song Ping, a Political Bureau member, will hold official talks with Takako Doi, chairwoman of Japan's No 1 opposition party, on Asian affairs and bilateral relations, said Taneaki Tanami, director of the JSP Public Information Bureau.

The delegation will stay in Tokyo from August 31 to September 2, in Kanagawa Prefecture on September 3, in Nagoya on September 4-5, in Fukuoka on September 5-7 and leave from Fukuoka airport for China on September 7, he said.

The two parties agreed to promote official exchanges when then JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi visited China in 1983.

As a result of the agreement, a Chinese Communist Party delegation visited Japan in 1984 and JSP delegations visited China in 1985 and in 1987, Tanami said.

Bilateral Talks Sought on Antidumping Rules
*OW2707152388 Tokyo KYODO in English 2707 GMT
27 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—The Japanese Government sought bilateral talks with the European Community (EC) Wednesday to settle a dispute over EC antidumping duties imposed on Japanese products assembled within the community, officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said.

The proposal was made according to Article 23 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which stipulates dispute-settling procedures, the officials said.

The first round of talks is expected to be held in September at the earliest, they said.

The Japanese side claimed that measures taken by the EC more than one year ago violate GATT Article 3, which requires that the same treatment be given to both foreign and domestic firms. The EC has countered by saying that their efforts are designed to check the circumvention of antidumping regulations through the so-called "screw-driver" operations, they said.

Japan charges that the EC imposed antidumping duties on Japanese products without examining the prices of components or damage to local industry, they said.

The EC revised its antidumping provisions in June last year to widen the scope of punitive duties to include products assembled in the EC if local procurement of components accounts for less than 40 percent of the total value of a product.

Based on the expanded antidumping rules, the EC levied duties on six Japanese-run firms—five producers of electronic typewriters and one electronic scale maker. It later lifted duties on two firms, they added.

Iranian Envoy on Velayati Message, Trade
LD2707180188 Tehran IRNA in English 1438 GMT
27 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 27, IRNA—Japan's Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno Wednesday voiced concern over Iraq's continued military operations against Iran particularly now that Tehran has accepted the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 which calls for an immediate ceasefire between the two warring countries.

Iran's Ambassador to Tokyo Mohammad Hoseyn Adeli who announced this today, further quoted the Japanese foreign minister as having expressed strong support for the efforts of the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar towards realisation of ceasefire.

Adeli met with Uno here today to submit a letter from his Iranian counterpart Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati. The letter urged Japan and other countries which encouraged Iran to accept Resolution 598, to play a positive role at the Security Council and the United Nations in establishing ceasefire and implementing of the resolution.

Adeli just back from a two-week visit to Tehran, was speaking at a news conference here. He also said that he has informed the Japanese foreign minister of the latest developments on the Iraq-Iran war as well as Baghdad's extensive use of chemical weapons in its recent military operations.

Iran announced last Monday that it has unconditionally accepted Security Council Resolution 598. The resolution passed on July 20, 1987 demands an immediate ceasefire in the war and predicts the formation of an impartial international body to decide the aggressor party.

Despite Iraq's acceptance of the resolution last year, the Baghdad regime, immediate after Iran's endorsement, began a series of extensive military intrusions into Iranian territory.

The Iranian ambassador described as just "another blunder" Iraq's recent offensives which he said aimed at occupying parts of Iranian territory before the implementation of the ceasefire. But he stressed that Iran, just like the beginning of the war, will never give in to such 'blackmailing.'

Adeli said by launching these operations, the Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn is probably hoping to pretend he is a victor in an attempt to justify the imposition of a fruitless war against Iran which is entering its eighth year.

Another objective Iraq could follow by doing so, he said, was a "show of power" against Iran to pave the way for its future bullying against certain Persian Gulf Arab states like Kuwait and Saudi Arabia with which he said Baghdad has deeply-rooted differences.

Adeli also mentioned the possibility of some kind of a "political game" by the superpowers to decide the extent of their influence during the peace time in the region. He did not elaborate and only referred to close traditional ties between Iraq and one superpower on the one hand and relations between certain other regional countries and the other superpower, on the other.

Elsewhere in the news conference, Adeli said Iran's acceptance of the Security Council Resolution 598 was a "positive" response to the world particularly that all countries [phrase as received] were requesting the Islamic republic to endorse the U.N. plan.

He further said Iraq's identification as aggressor by the impartial U.N.-assigned body will be "very easy" and "this is what we expect from the implementation of the resolution."

The Iranian envoy said Japan used to promise that it will cooperate in the precise and immediate implementation of the Security Council resolution as well as in rebuilding Iran's war-torn areas as soon as Tehran approved of the resolution. "And now it's the turn of Japan to fulfill its promises," he said.

On the joint unfinished Iran-Japan petrochemical project (I.J.P.C.), Adeli said Iran was willing to see the completion of the several billion dollars project. He added that with the establishment of ceasefire many grounds will be created for cooperation with Japanese companies in Iran, particularly with Mitsui which is Iran's major partner at the I.J.P.C. project.

Iran Files Request for 'Reconstruction Aid'
OW2707125288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT
27 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—Iran's Ambassador to Japan Seyed Mohammad Hoseyn Adeli urged Japan on Wednesday to fulfill its economic commitments to Iran after a ceasefire is achieved in the eight-year old Iran-Iraq war, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

Adeli filed the request in a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, the officials said.

Uno told Adeli that when the time comes to discuss the issue of reconstruction aid, Japan will actively engage in such talks with Iran.

Uno recounted Japan's experience with reconstruction after World War II and expressed its wish for Iran's rapid recovery from the war, the officials said.

Adeli, speaking with reporters at the Iranian Embassy later, said he presented Uno with a message from Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati which explained Tehran's reasons for accepting a ceasefire brokered by the United Nations.

Iran, in a sudden about-face that stunned political observers, announced on July 18 its unconditional acceptance of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598.

The resolution, which in part calls for an immediate ceasefire, had previously been accepted by Iraq after it was passed by the council a year ago.

Adeli said he also called on Japan in its current role as a member of the Security Council to continue its efforts towards a speedy implementation of the ceasefire resolution, which he said Iraq is attempting to derail by increasing its attacks along the two countries' 1,200-kilometer border.

Uno responded that "Japan will render its active effort in the Security Council to ensure the expeditious implementation of the ceasefire as the first step" toward a comprehensive peace settlement, according to Adeli.

Adeli said the Iranian foreign minister's message to Uno also reminded Japan that the resolution stipulates bringing about "justice to the aggressor." Iran maintains Iraq is wholly responsible for the war and should be punished.

The Iranian ambassador said Uno "expressed his concern" when informed of an Iraqi attack Wednesday on two Iranian towns even after the Iraqis had just announced their intention to withdraw from Iranian territory.

Uno was quoted as saying he would instruct the Japanese Ambassador to the U.N. to redouble his efforts to work with Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in implementing the ceasefire.

He also said Japan plans to send Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama to both Tehran and Baghdad in the first week of August to investigate what Japan can do to bring an end to the conflict.

"After that we will have many things to discuss with Japan regarding the reconstruction period," Adeli said.

Velayati invited Uno to make an official visit to Tehran. The Japanese foreign minister responded that he would like to make the trip in the future if his schedule permits, the Foreign Ministry officials said.

Velayati's letter came in response to a message sent to him earlier by Uno which praised Iran for accepting the ceasefire resolution.

FRG Minister Seeks Equal Scientific Exchange
*OW2707111788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0847 GMT
27 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—West German Research and Technology Minister Heinz Riesenhuber said here Wednesday he wants Japan to host more scientists from his country.

"I would like to have a little more in terms of equivalency in the number of scientists going to and from, and the financing of scientists," Riesenhuber said in an interview.

A recent Japan-U.S. Science pact which stresses reciprocal access is a good model for future European and West German agreements with Japan, he said.

There are around 500 Japanese scientists working in West Germany, three times the number of West Germans here in Japan, the minister said.

Eighty percent of the Japanese scientists are supported by Germany.

Riesenhuber, in Japan for the third time as technology minister, was enthusiastic about a major international basic research project proposed by former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone called the human frontier science program.

"This is a very important and broad endeavor, from brain research to neuron research to genome analysis. These are extremely complex fields in which by good international cooperation we could make achievements beyond the reach of any one of us going alone," he said.

"We would be prepared to take part in funding and management," he added.

Riesenhuber, who met with Science and Technology Agency Director General Soichiro Ito Tuesday, said his government is particularly interested in cooperation in the field of space development.

"Japan and West Germany are now at the same level of annual expenditure in space," he said, with both spending around 100 billion yen each per year.

Research in microgravity for material sciences is one promising area for further cooperation, Riesenhuber, who currently serves as president of the European Space Agency, said.

Riesenhuber will visit National Space Development Agency facilities in Kagoshima Prefecture prior to ending his seven-day stay Sunday, when he departs for South Korea.

MSDF Official Defends Sub's Rescue Effort

OW2607144488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—A top official of the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) said on Tuesday that crew members of the submarine Nadashio behaved in an appropriate manner following its collision with the fishing boat Fuji Maru No 1 on Saturday.

MSDF Chief of Staff Adm. Shuichiro Higashiyama told a news conference Tuesday that, considering the submarine's lack of maneuverability owing to its size, there was nothing inadvertent about its rescue operations.

Questions have been raised by both survivors of the accident and by salvage workers about the submarine's rescue activities, notably why it only managed to rescue three people.

Eyewitnesses have said that crewmen standing on the deck of the sub offered no assistance to people flailing about in the water, despite cries for help.

Higashiyama said he thought it would have been impractical for the sub's crewmen to jump into the water with life jackets.

Of the 48 people aboard the fishing vessel, nine are confirmed dead and 21 are still missing.

Twenty Bodies Recovered

OW2707133488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref., July 27 KYODO—The Maritime Self-Defense Force Chief of Staff vowed on Wednesday to tighten navigation safety precautions as rescuers plucked the bodies of all 20 people trapped inside a fishing boat that sank in Tokyo Bay last weekend after colliding with a submarine.

Adm. Shuichiro Higashiyama made the pledge as an official probe into the collision pointed to possible negligence by the crew of the 2,000-ton submarine "Nadashio" in the worst maritime disaster in MSDF history.

The collision took place at the mouth of the Tokyo Bay Saturday afternoon. The No. 1 Fuji Maru, with a party of 39 anglers and a crew of nine aboard, sank within minutes.

The bodies of the 20 people trapped inside cabins of the Fuji Maru were recovered Wednesday after it was lifted from the bottom of the sea earlier in the day.

A thorough search conducted on the ship failed to locate the body of a 24-year-old woman who was believed to have been thrown into the sea at the time of the collision and washed away, officials said.

Higashiyama told reporters Wednesday that the MSDF plans to issue a safety order to all MSDF units within the next few days.

The safety measures are provisional pending a full report on the accident from the Defense Agency, he said.

The Maritime Safety Agency and the Marine Accidents Inquiry Agency are conducting separate investigations.

Higashiyama said he has no plan "at the moment" to resign, saying the matter depends on the result of the official inquiry.

Sources close to the investigation said the submarine sailed too close to the Fuji Maru before taking swerving to avoid impact.

Diet Questions Takeshita

OW2807082888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0518 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita told the Diet Thursday he will impress upon the Maritime Self-Defense Force that their primary duty is to respect human life.

Defense Agency Director General Tsutomu Kawara shared this view with Takeshita.

Takeshita, Kawara and Transport Minister Shintaro Ishihara were replying to questioners at a joint session of the transport, cabinet, security and traffic safety committees of the House of Representatives, which was hurriedly arranged to discuss the collision between an MSDF submarine and a sport fishing boat in Tokyo Bay last weekend.

The collision claimed the lives of 30 of the 48 people aboard the No 1 Fuji Maru, the 150-ton sport fishing boat, which sank after the collision with the 2,200-ton submarine, the Nadashio. The body of one of the 30 victims is still missing.

Takeshita and Kawara responded to Yoshiyuki Asai, deputy chairman of the No 2 Opposition party Komeito, who pressed the government to retrain the MSDF staff and teach them the importance of human life.

Survivors and bereaved families of the victims have accused the crew of 75 aboard the submarine of having been too slow to rescue those thrown into the sea after the collision. The submarine picked up only 3 of the 18 survivors and nearby ships rescued the remaining 15, according to the Maritime Safety Agency.

After those present at the joint session paid a one-minute silent tribute to the victims, Transport Minister Ishihara, who heads a government task force on the disaster, briefed the session about developments in the collision.

The questioners were Yoshiyuki Kamei, a Liberal Democrat; Toshiharu Okada, deputy chairman of the Japan Socialist Party; Komeito's Asai; Katsu Kawamura, a Democratic Socialist; and Masahiro Nakaji, a communist.

Responding to Kamei, Takeshita said he is offering condolence from the bottom of his heavy [as received] to the victims, praying for early recovery of those in hospital, and making all-out efforts to promote search for the missing body.

The prime minister also promised a thorough probe into the cause of the sea disaster in order to prevent a recurrence.

Asked how the government will compensate the bereaved families, Takeshita promised to take the proper steps to this end.

Takeshita said officers at various levels will assume responsibility for the disaster, suggesting the future dismissal or resignation of top-level officials of the Defense Agency and the Maritime Self-Defense Force.

Labor Union, Ministries Start Consultations
OW2807120688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT
28 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO—Rengo, Japan's largest labor organization, said Thursday it has started regular policy consultations with government ministries and agencies.

The Japanese private sector trade union confederation said it has so far conducted such talks with the ministries of International Trade and Industry, Health and Welfare, Construction, Foreign Affairs, Labor, as well as the Economic Planning Agency.

The 5.4 million-member group is also planning to open similar policy consultations with the ministries of transport, finance, and agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The National Land Agency, Natural Resources, Energy, and Small and Medium Enterprise, agencies will also be consulted, the officials said.

Rengo is considering forums at various levels in addition to the summit level between Rengo President Toshifumi Tateyama and heads of the government organizations.

Finance Ministry To Question Recruit Founder
OW2707131988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT
27 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—The Finance Ministry plans to question Hiromasa Ezoe, founder and former chairman of Recruit Co., in connection with the questionable sale of unlisted stock to a select group of people, ministry officials said Wednesday.

The ministry has already heard reports on the dealings from officials of four major securities companies, including Daiwa Securities Co.

Ezoe has admitted he sold unlisted shares of Recruit's subsidiary, Recruit Cosmos Co., to a privileged number of individuals, including aides to leading politicians and other personnel. All made huge profits from sales of the shares after they were offered to the public.

Finance Ministry officials said the ministry will complete questioning before the matter is taken up in the current special session of the Diet.

They said the questioning will involve a list of stock purchasers. They also said the ministry will look into whether the dealings violated the Securities Transaction Law.

Opposition parties say they are prepared to make an issue out of the scandal at the budget committees of both houses early next month.

North Korea

Further on Celebrating Anniversary of War's End

Choe Kwang Gives Speech
SK2707110088 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0903 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Speech by General Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the KPA, at the central report meeting held at the 8 February Cultural Hall in Pyongyang marking the 35th anniversary of the "victory in the great fatherland liberation war"—live]

[Text] Comrades: Thirty-five years have passed since our people won the historic victory in the great fatherland liberation war. Today, at a historic time, all party members and working people across the country are vigorously carrying out the 200-day campaign and effecting

new upsurges in the revolution and construction by following the appeal of the party and leader and maintaining the faith in victory and revolutionary optimism. At this time, we are marking the 35th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war.

On this meaningful occasion, I, authorized by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, extend warm congratulations in the name of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee to the men and officers of the People's Army and People's Security Forces, members of the public security organs, members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia units, and all other people who fought bravely to defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution during the days of the arduous fatherland liberation war, and are still credibly defending the security of the fatherland and people. [applause]

At the same time, I express noble respect to those fallen anti-Japanese revolutionary patriots, heroes of the People's Army, and other fallen patriots who sacrificed their precious lives for the liberation of the fatherland, for the freedom and liberation of the people, for the independence of the country, and for the victory of the revolution. [applause]

I also send warm greetings to those disabled veterans, disabled warriors, and other discharged soldiers who bled for the independence of the fatherland and for the honor of the nation during the fatherland liberation war, and are still continuing to bloom the revolutionary flowers on the labor fronts of the socialist construction. [applause]

I warmly welcome the diplomatic representatives of many countries, friendship envoys, and other foreign comrades and friends who are present here to congratulate the anniversary of our war victory. [applause]

Comrades: Our people's fatherland liberation war was an arduous revolutionary war against the allied forces of the world reactionaries led by the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, it was a sacred national salvation war to defend the independence of the country and sovereignty of the nation from the aggression of the imperialists.

Following liberation, amid the acute confrontation between democrats and reactionaries, the North and South of our country came to traverse two different paths with distinctive contrasts. In the northern half of the republic where the workers and peasants had become the true masters of the country, all people, filled with the joy of liberation, were accelerating the cause to build a new fatherland through peaceful labor along the road of democratic development. However, in South Korea, which was under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, national sovereignty was being miserably trampled, and the atmosphere of war was being developed.

The U.S. imperialists, who had continued aggression and plunder against our country ever since the middle of the last century, occupied South Korea with the force of arms even before the gun smoke of the Second World War had dissipated. Then, they set out on the road of actively seeking war maneuvers to conquer all of Korea. From the first day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists began to go on a rampage with bloodshot eyes to make South Korea their colony and military base for the provocation of a new war.

They dissolved all of the people's committees that were established through the people's creativity and declared a military government. They extensively built military installations everywhere and frantically accelerated war preparations.

The U.S. imperialists desperately opposed our just nation-saving proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Even by establishing the operational plan of the Korean war, they were closely watching for the opportunity for northward invasion, while saying that the range of the military occupation of the U.S. forces must be expanded over the north of the 38th Parallel, and that the mission of the U.S. forces in South Korea is to occupy even North Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges concentrated their armed forces of aggression on the 38th Parallel and continued to (?deliberately) commit armed provocations from 1947 to create an excuse for the provocation of an aggressive war in our country. At Kosan-pong, Songhak-san, Unpa-san, Kuksa-pong, and at other places along the 38th Parallel, they continued large-scale armed attacks, thus bringing the situation to the brink of war.

After making premeditated war preparations in Korea, the U.S. imperialists at last provoked a brigandish war of aggression against our people on 25 June 1950.

Because of the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, our peaceful labor to build a new society was suspended, and a very grave situation was created in our country. Our people faced an arduous trial whether they would be able to defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland or they would become colonial slaves of the imperialists again.

To eliminate our Republic in its cradle, the U.S. imperialists hurled onto the Korean front 2 million-strong troops—one-third of their Army, one-fifth of the air force, most of the Pacific Fleet, mercenaries of the 15 following countries, and the South Korean puppet troops—and an enormous amount of modern combat technology and equipment. From the initial stage of the war, they employed all of the most bestial war means and methods that were unprecedented in the history of war and frantically challenged us.

Through indiscriminate bombardment, they mercilessly destroyed and burned our peaceful urban and rural areas, plants, farm villages, schools, and hospitals. Everywhere, through the cruelest and most vicious methods, they bestially killed our patriots and innocent people, thus committing atrocities that incurred the wrath of heaven and man.

The 3-year war, which was imposed by the U.S. imperialists, was a decisive battle in which the fate of the fatherland would be decided, and was the hardest trial for our Republic and people.

During those days of the arduous war, our party and the government of the Republic took a firm step to deal a decisive countermeasure against the armed invaders without delay, and answered the enemies' barbarous war of aggression with a just liberation war. [applause]

Our party and the government of the Republic put forth the militant slogan "Everything, for the victory in the war!", converted all work of the country into a war system, and called on the whole country, the entire army, and all people to the just sacred war against the U.S. imperialists.

Under the militant slogan of the party, the men and officers of the People's Army and all people unanimously turned out in the just struggle to defend our party and the sovereignty of the people, which freed them from the exploitation and oppression and provided free and happy new lives for them, and to prevent themselves from becoming the colonial slaves of imperialists again. They did not fear sacrificing themselves and fought bravely.

The men and officers of the People's Army, who continued to maintain perfect combat readiness, while closely watching the enemies' provocation maneuvers, immediately counterattacked by upholding the order of the comrade supreme commander. By dealing furious attacks consecutively, they smashed and swept the enemies everywhere and advanced toward the South. As a result, in a period of about a month following the outbreak of the war, they won the shining combat achievement of liberating more than 90 percent of all areas of the southern half and more than 92 percent of the total population in the southern half.

Our people and the men and officers of the People's Army firmly believed that they would certainly be victorious, as long as they had the outstanding military and political leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song—the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle and ever-victorious iron-willed commander. They devoted themselves to thoroughly implementing the strategic plan and operational policy of the comrade supreme commander. [applause]

The heroic men and officers of the People's Army trained and nurtured by our party deeply realized their noble mission as the protectors of the party, fatherland, and people and fully displayed their unyielding revolutionary spirit and mass heroism. During those harsh battles of counterattacks to liberate the areas of the southern half, even during the difficult trials of the strategic temporary retreat, and during those arduous battles of carrying out renewed attacks and defending the positions, they fought with soaring faith in victory and bravely countered the enemies. With firm initiatives, they always dealt smashing blows to the enemies everywhere.

The men and officers of our People's Army maintained loyalty to the party and leader as a faith and possessed a burning patriotism and high class consciousness. Thus, even during those severe and harsh battles when the rocks were burning and even the seas were boiling, they never faltered but excellently fulfilled the given combat orders. On Hill 1211, Hill 351, and other high and low hills of the fatherland; on the Naktong-kang, the Wolmito, and other large and small rivers and isles; and on all other lands and seas and in the skies of the fatherland they fought bloody battles beyond man's imagination and ceaselessly created miracles unprecedented in the history of war.

By blocking the gun muzzle of the enemies with their blood-boiling hearts, they opened the way to the advance of their units and, by hurling their bodies as bombs, they gave wholesale death to the enemies.

The feats performed in combat by tens of thousands of heroic warriors to defend every hill and every inch of the fatherland by sacrificing their youth and lives without hesitation will be passed on forever along with the history of our people's fatherland liberation war. [applause]

The heroic struggle of our people to win victory in the war was vigorously carried out not only at the front but also in the rear areas. Under the slogan "The rear is the front, too!", our people struggled heroically to carry out wartime production and support the front. By firmly uniting as a single combat rank, they bravely overcame all difficulties and obstacles, thus credibly guaranteeing the victory on the front. Even in the seas of flames, where the enemies' barbarous bombardments continued, our people vigorously carried out the wartime production campaign and guaranteed the swift supply of weapons and food for the fighting combatants. By uniting with the People's Army as a single body, they fought bravely. [applause]

Thanks to the justness of our cause and the active external activities of our party and the government of the Republic, during the fatherland liberation war our people earned warm support and encouragement from the socialist countries and from hundreds of millions of people throughout the world.

During those difficult days of the war, the fraternal Chinese people sent volunteers under the banner of "Resist America and aid Korea" and helped our people's just struggle by blood. The mass heroism, noble spirit of self-sacrifice, proletarian internationalism, and shining feats of combat that the Chinese volunteers displayed and performed on the Korean front will precious remain forever in the hearts of the Korean people.

On this meaningful anniversary of the victory in the war, in the name of all of our people, I express noble respect to those heroic warriors of the Chinese volunteers, who performed immortal feats and sacrificed their precious lives in the sacred war of defeating the U.S. imperialists and express warm gratitude to the CPC, government, the Chinese Volunteers, and the fraternal Chinese people. [applause]

During those days of the war, the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries helped us materially and spiritually with all their hearts. I express deep gratitude to the parties, governments, and peoples of the socialist countries for the noble internationalist support that they offered to our people during the just fatherland liberation war against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists. [applause]

At the same time, I also express deep gratitude to all peace-loving peoples of the world who denounced the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion against Korea and who actively supported our people's struggle during those difficult days of the war. [applause]

The international support and encouragement offered to us during the fatherland liberation war vigorously encouraged our people's (?just) struggle. Our people are always grateful for this and will never forget it.

Our people honorably overcame the difficult trial of war by fighting in a death-defying manner under the wise leadership of the party and the leader with one heart and as one body. Thus, our people attained a historic victory by inflicting a disgraceful defeat on the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. [applause]

During the 3-year war, our people and heroic fighters of the People's Army killed, injured, and captured as prisoners of war about 1,567,000 (?lives) of the enemy, including approximately 405,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, and captured and destroyed an enormous quantity of combat and technical equipment, including about 12,200 airplanes, 3,250 tanks and U.S. armored cars, and about 560 various types of ships and vessels, thus achieving brilliant results in the war.

This is nearly 2.3 times more losses than the U.S. imperialists suffered in the Pacific war during World War II, and is a serious military defeat, which was marked for the first time in the bloody 100-year history of aggression.

The irretrievable military, political, and moral defeat suffered by the U.S. imperialists on the Korean front drove them into a corner and forced the rascals to bend their knees before the heroic Korean people and sign the Armistice Agreement on 27 July 1953.

The brilliant victory won by our people in the fatherland liberation war was the victory of the independent anti-imperialist forces over the reactionary imperialist forces and was a great historic event that was of great significance to the development of our revolution and the revolution of the world. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Rising as one, our people courageously fought to defend the achievements in democratic reform and popular democratic system and honorably safeguarded the independence of the fatherland and sovereignty of the people by inflicting a disgraceful and miserable defeat on the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Our people clearly demonstrated the boundless vitality of our Republic and the popular democratic system and the indomitable might of our people, who became the masters of the nation, by attaining the historic victory in the fatherland liberation war.

Our victory clearly showed that no force could conquer the people who rose in the struggle for freedom, independence, and progress of the fatherland under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, by taking destiny into their own hands.

Our victory also proved that the decisive factor for victory in a war is not the superiority of weapons and technology, but is the might of the popular masses who are firmly united as one and deeply realize the justness in their cause.

Never before in the history of modern warfare has there been such an instance that showed the serious differences in restraining force and in military and technological capabilities as there was between the two sides of the belligerent countries in the Korean war.

However, the result of the Korean war showed that the imperialists, no matter how superior they may be in terms of numbers and technology, cannot frustrate the ideological and spiritual might of the revolutionary people who fight in firm unity by absolutely trusting the wise leadership of the party and the leader and with the conviction of victory. It also showed that the aggressors would inevitably suffer a disgraceful and miserable defeat before such great might.

Our people's victory in the Korean war shattered the myth of the powerfulness of the U.S. imperialists, which they claimed to be the world's strongest. It also opened an era of a new upswing in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle; brought about the rapid downfall of

the imperialist colonial system; and powerfully accelerated the cause of independence throughout the world. Because our people's great fatherland liberation war forced the decline of the U.S. imperialists and helped the hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America who were deprived of their independence to actively launch into the anti-imperialist cause for independence, a new turning point was opened in the struggle to build a new world.

By crushing the U.S. imperialist aggressors' armed invasion, our people prevented a new world war and contributed greatly to defending the security of socialist countries and world peace. Our victory demonstrated that even the people of a small country can defeat any imperialist aggressor if they struggle in firm unity. This powerfully encouraged the hundreds of millions of people in the world who were struggling for national independence and freedom in their anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation.

Through the stern trial of war, our people were further awakened and tempered, and the subject of our revolution was exceedingly strengthened. Our party was strengthened and developed as a general staff of revolution that took its root deep among the masses and commanded their absolute trust. Our People's Army grew and was strengthened to be ever-victorious and an invincible revolutionary armed force. Numerous new heroes were born in the blaze of the fatherland liberation war, inheriting the first generation of heroes formed in the process of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; and our revolutionary ranks were further expanded and strengthened.

We are proud that the heroes' ranks increased continuously, inheriting the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition; that the heroic exploits of the entire people led to the birth of creators; and that our country, which had been poor and weak, became famous in the world as the heroic country that defeated the U.S. imperialists.

Our people's historic victory in the fatherland liberation war was the noble fruition brought forth by the self-defensive military idea, the original strategy and tactics, chuche warfare, and the outstanding art of commanding the army of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an ever-victorious, iron-willed, sagacious general and great military strategist. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the three major tasks of the entire party membership, the entire country, and the entire Army, which embodied the self-defensive military idea that he had put forth during the era of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in conformity with the demands of the situation created after the national liberation in 1945. He founded the party and the people's regime in a timely manner and

built regular revolutionary armed forces, thereby converting the northern half of the Republic into a strong base of the Korean revolution.

Because of the shining revolutionary tradition that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created in the blaze of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the indestructible strength of the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic that he created after national liberation, our people and the People's Army were able to crush the U.S. imperialists' surprise armed invasion in a timely manner and thoroughly demonstrate the heroic Korean people's indomitable spirit in the fatherland liberation war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song himself took all the responsibility for the heavy burden of the war, put forth the original policies and methods to organize and mobilize all the strength for the victory of war, and wisely led the entire party membership and all the people to implement it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song ensured that the ranks of the People's Army were rapidly expanded and strengthened, with the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters—who had been trained in the long and arduous revolutionary struggle—as their core, and that their combat capabilities were enhanced in every way. In addition, by reorganizing the work of the party, the state, economic institutions, and the Army into a wartime system, he converted the entire country into a strong combat encampment.

During the entire course of the fatherland liberation war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song strengthened the party—the staff office of the revolution—organizationally and ideologically and enhanced its guiding role so that the party could firmly ensure victory in the war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened plenary meetings of the party Central Committee many times, even amid the fierce flames of war, and each time clearly put forth the direction of the party's activities and the objective of struggle, thus enhancing the party's guiding role. He made sincere efforts to strengthen the party's unity and cohesion.

Attaching fundamental significance to enhancing the ideological consciousness of the popular masses who were in direct charge of the war's execution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wisely led the soldiers and people so that they could fully demonstrate mass heroism in the decisive bloody battle against the enemy by constantly strengthening their political and ideological indoctrination work during the entire period of the war. [applause]

By creating unique strategy and tactics based on outstanding military knowledge and wisdom, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw to it that the quantitative and technological superiority of the U.S. imperialists was smashed and successive blows dealt to the enemies.

The unique strategies and tactics unexampled in the East and West and in the past and present ages, including immediate and comprehensive counterattacks to cope with surprise attacks by the enemy, successive blows along the entire frontline and extensive battle against the enemy groups, formation of a second frontline by regular armed forces, the mountain battle and night operation, active position-defending battle and offensive operation, the concentrated use of artillery fire in mountain areas, and the sub-unit movement of hunting airplanes and tanks all inflicted irretrievable defeat on the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Indeed, the enemy's general offensive operation on Christmas and the summer-autumn offensive were completely crushed by the great leader's outstanding strategy and tactics and the chuche war method. Thus, all hills and valleys in our fatherland served as a pitfall, driving the enemies into boundless horror.

Personally visiting even the foremost front in the grave days of war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sagaciously organized and commanded the combat activities of the units of the People's Army and endlessly encouraged the fighting soldiers. Thus, he enabled our People's Army to fight always with the initiative in combat.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song directed great attention to consolidating the rear while wisely leading the frontline struggle to victory and took various measures so that wartime production and frontline relief work were successfully ensured even under the difficult war condition and the people's living was stabilized and promoted.

To ensure wartime production, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened meetings of activists from each sector, even under the circumstances of the fierce war, and led all of the workers, peasants, technicians, office employees, and educational workers so that they could direct all their strength to victory in the war by highly demonstrating the sense of patriotic dedication and creation.

Indeed, thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people and People's Army could fully display the peerless mass heroism by cherishing the conviction of victory and optimism for the future, even in time of arduous war. Thus, they achieved brilliant victory in every battlefield. [applause]

Taking this opportunity to mark the 35th anniversary of victory in the war, I extend the greatest honor and warmest thanks, together with the boundless admiration

and ardent loyalty of all the people and the officers and men of the People's Army, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who defended the independence of the nation and the sovereignty of the people by leading the fatherland liberation war to a brilliant victory against the brigandish armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges; who gave the sense of lofty prestige and great pride to our people as the first victors over the U.S. imperialists; and who always wisely leads our party, our people, and our revolutionary armed forces along the single road of victory and honor. [applause]

Comrades, the historic victory attained by our people in the fatherland liberation war provided beneficial conditions for building the socialist fatherland and for the cause of the peaceful reunification of the nation.

Our party and the government of the Republic built a chuche-oriented prosperous and developing socialist state on the ashes, in which everything was burned and destroyed, by leading the popular masses and vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction for the past 35 years since the boom of guns ceased in Korea.

In order to turn the armistice into a durable peace and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation, our party and the Government of the Republic put forward most reasonable and realistic reunification proposals, which correspond to the demand of the times and the aspirations of our people and have made every possible effort to realize them.

The struggle for peace and the peaceful reunification of the nation was also persistently carried out among the South Korean people. However, the dark clouds of war, not peace, hang over our country, and the tragedy of division, not reunification, persists, all because of the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges responded to the sincere efforts for peace and peaceful reunification by our party and the government of the Republic and to the unanimous aspirations of all of the Korean people for national reunification with the policy of antagonism, confrontation, division, and war. The U.S. imperialists remained in South Korea, hindering the reunification of our nation in many ways, and are more viciously perpetrating the maneuvers to provoke a new war in Korea instead of seeking a lesson from the defeat they suffered in the Korean war and withdrawing from South Korea.

The aims pursued by the U.S. imperialists are to permanently divide our country by fabricating two Koreas and to forever seize South Korea as their colony and military base. The U.S. imperialists are also attempting to invade the northern half of the Republic and socialist countries in Asia by using South Korea as a springboard.

To realize such an aggressive ambition, the U.S. imperialists systematically increased the forces of aggression, outrageously violating the Armistice Agreement even before the gunsmoke cleared in Korea, and dragging in mass lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, on a large scale.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for troop reinforcement and war, South Korea has been reduced to a large powder magazine and a base for nuclear war, and not a single peaceful day has passed on the Korean peninsula since the armistice.

The danger of the maneuvers of aggression and war perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists on the Korean peninsula is daily increasing and has reached a graver stage. Today the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u fascist group are increasing the armed forces in South Korea on the pretext of Olympic security and are further straining the situation.

The U.S. imperialists still not only keep the forces of aggression which were mobilized in the "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise, including the carrier corps in and around South Korea, but also placed the U.S. Air Force and aggressive forces in Japan and the Philippines under the constant posture of urgent mobilization. They are running amok to perfect the system of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance while raving about joint measures for the security of the Olympics.

The Olympic games are athletic games, not war games. Nevertheless, they are building up arms and aggravating tensions under the pretext of Olympic security. This shows how frenziedly the U.S. imperialists are attempting to ignite a war of aggression against our Republic. The reckless maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for accelerating war preparations under the pretext of the Olympics remind us of the Hitler fascist clique, which frenziedly engaged in preparations for an aggressive war, using the Berlin Olympics for its wild ambition for world domination.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war that are being stepped up with each passing day, peace in Korea is gravely threatened today, and a very urgent situation in which a war could break out at any time is being created in our country.

Easing the acute tensions prevailing on the Korean peninsula is a prerequisite to preventing the danger of war and maintaining and solidifying peace in Korea and the Far East. Prompted by the noble sense of mission in the cause of peace, we made a number of peace proposals in recent years alone to ease tensions in Korea and to provide an atmosphere favorable to the peaceful reunification of the country, such as the proposal for tripartite talks between us and the United States and South Korea; the proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone; the proposal for a large-scale

phased reduction of armed forces; and the proposal for a North-South joint conference, and took the initiative of unilaterally reducing 100,000 troops.

However, instead of responding affirmatively to our peace proposals, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique absurdly slander us and have been persistently maneuvering to provide an excuse for provoking a war.

They are absurdly slandering us, even describing as missiles the construction equipment mobilized for the construction of the Pyongyang-Kaesong Highway. This is a frenzied spasm of those who are hell-bent on provoking a war, and it is a mean tactic of starting a war by any means by provoking us.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique should not miscalculate our people's struggle for peace as a demonstration of some weakness. Our people love peace more than anyone else, but are never afraid of war. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets continue to slander us and engage in maneuvers for aggression and war, our people and the officers and men of the KPA will not just look on it with folded hands. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique provoke a new war of aggression in Korea, they should clearly know that they will not be able to escape a hundred-fold and thousand-fold punishment and that they will suffer a far more humiliating defeat than they did in the war of the fifties.

Of course our people do not want this to happen. Our party, the government of the Republic, and our people will, as they did in the past, make active efforts in the future as well to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [applause]

To remove the cause of war on the Korean peninsula, guarantee lasting peace, and achieve the reunification of the country, we must drive out the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression from South Korea and must put an end to the military fascist regime. Driving out the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression is the urgent demand of the times and a precondition for resolving the Korean issue.

Squarely seeing the trend of the times, the United States must not commit acts that will aggravate tension in our country and must immediately withdraw nuclear weapons and all other forces of aggression from South Korea.

The issue of reunifying our country must be resolved based upon the three major principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and greater national unity manifested in the historic 4 July joint declaration. Traitor No Tae-u must stop seeking the policy of depending upon outside forces and the divisionist maneuvers that run

counter to the three major principles for the reunification of the fatherland and must resign from the seat of power as requested by the people.

Today, the era has changed and the demand for independence has grown as the days pass. No matter what maneuvers they may resort to, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique cannot block the violent stream of the era, which is running along the road to independence. At present, the flames of anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democratization, and the struggle for the reunification of the fatherland are violently burning in South Korea despite the harsh military fascist suppression of the U.S. imperialists and their cat's paws.

The righteous struggle by the South Korean people, youths, and students to demand that the U.S. imperialists forces of aggression be withdrawn, to oppose the military dictatorship, and to peacefully reunify the fatherland deals a serious blow to the maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their cat's paws to seek aggression and war and to perpetuate national division. The development of the situation in South Korea shows that neither violent and vicious suppression that the U.S. imperialists and traitor No Tae-u commit by using guns and bayonets nor the cunning and vicious appeasement and deceptive tricks and anticommunist smear maneuvers can block the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification or eternally divide our nation, which inherited the same blood line, into two.

Today, the world's peace-loving governments and people positively support and encourage our people's struggle to prevent war, defend peace, and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. In the name of all our people, I express deep appreciation for this and express my firm belief that they will also in the future extend firm solidarity with this revolutionary cause. [applause]

Amid the support and encouragement of the world's peace-loving people, our people will without fail achieve the historic cause of reunifying the fatherland with the united efforts of the entire nation after crushing the maneuvers by the divisionists at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas. [applause]

A phase of relaxation has recently begun to gradually open in international relations; however, because of the imperialists' aggression and war maneuvers, the international situation is still complicated and tense. While the people are more vigorously waging an anti-imperialist struggle for independence, the U.S. imperialists, the culprits of aggression and war, are more persistently adhering to the adventurous and aggressive world strategy designed to rule the world with force of arms.

The U.S. imperialists' strategy of conquering the world has become more dangerous because the U.S. ruling class currently is kicking up adventurous maneuvers to put this strategy into practice by using their nuclear superiority. Even while they babble about peace on the one hand, on the other hand the U.S. imperialists, while adhering to the policy of strength, are accelerating the nuclear arms race and are continuously seeking the policy of aggression and war designed to oppose the socialist countries and to exploit the developing countries. This shows that the innate aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed at all.

Aggression and exploitation are the innate natures of imperialism, and war is a means of survival for imperialism. As long as imperialism exists, ruling, exploitation, or the cause of war cannot disappear. We must have no illusion about imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism; and peace in the world can only be achieved and defended by the anti-imperialist struggle. The enemy of peace is imperialism, and the main forces of the movement to defend peace are the popular masses of all the countries.

Anyone who treasures the people's independence or who is interested in the civilization and future of mankind must unanimously rise up to wage an arduous struggle against the imperialists' aggression and war maneuvers. By being united under the anti-imperialist and antiwar banner of peace, all the progressive forces and peace-loving people of the world must jointly meet the imperialists' aggression and war maneuvers and must vigorously wage an anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle, while maintaining a thorough anti-imperialist stand. Today, what is more important than anything else for the safety of the people and their free development is to keep peace and to build a world free of nuclear weapons after defeating all the challenges of the imperialist reactionary forces who seek to reverse the trend of the alleviation of tension.

Together with all the peace-loving forces of the world, the Korean people who are loyal to the cause of peace in the world will also in the future continuously and vigorously wage a struggle to oppose the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and to defend peace in Asia and the world, while upholding the antinuclear slogan of peace. They will also make every effort to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace. [applause]

Realizing independence all over the world is a firm guarantee for preventing war and maintaining a stable peace. When independence is achieved all over the world, then the danger of war will completely disappear, stable peace will be guaranteed on earth, and mankind can live a happy life in a safe and prosperous world.

The world's progressive people must achieve independence all over the world by more vigorously pushing ahead with the cause of independence, the trend of the times. Our party and people will more vigorously wage a

struggle to help all countries and all races achieve independence and to accelerate the task of achieving independence all over the world by joining in the violent trend of the times that aspires independence. [applause]

Comrades, our revolution currently is undergoing a new high stage of development, and brighter prospects are laid ahead of our people. Under the leadership of the party, all the people, being filled with a firm belief in certain victory and revolutionary optimism and filled with courage and vigor, are advancing for the complete victory of socialism and the cause of reunifying the fatherland.

As revolution and construction deepen and develop and as assigned tasks are grand, the issue of strengthening the main forces of the revolution is posed as an important demand. All the people and People's Army officers and men must more strongly arm themselves with our party's revolutionary idea, the *chuche* idea, and must consolidate the united body of the leader, the party, and the masses—the main forces of our revolution.

All functionaries and workers must establish the popular trait of accepting the party's lines and policies as their firm belief and of thoroughly materializing them to the end by displaying high revolutionary spirits and combative strength. Under the leadership of the party and the leader, all party members and workers must hasten the complete victory of socialism by continuously advancing, while upholding the banner of the *chuche* idea and the socialist banner. Being endlessly loyal to the leadership of the party is a sacred duty of our people and Army and is a decisive guarantee for complete victory.

Our party has mapped out a plan to further strengthen the might of the country by scoring great upsurges in socialist construction. It is calling all party members and workers into a new labor feat. By vigorously waging a 200-day campaign, through continuously maintaining the people's heightened fervor and vigor in struggle, while upholding the party's intentions, all the people and People's Army officers and men must score endless advances in production and construction, and all of them must create heroic feats and miracles in this honorable campaign. [applause]

Just as the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters achieved the cause of liberating the fatherland in the past by demonstrating an unmatched heroic spirit and a spirit of sacrifice under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, so too did our People's Army fighters, inheriting this heroic tradition, defend the independence and honor of the fatherland during the fatherland liberation war by upholding the order of the comrade supreme commander and by demonstrating popular heroism. And just as hundreds or thousands of our heroes did in carrying out arduous construction for recovery and grand socialist construction after the war and in carrying out the cause of modelling all society after the *chuche* idea, so too must all workers devote all of their

energy and wisdom to the sacred cause of prosperity, development, and the reunification of the fatherland. In this way, they must by all means strengthen the might of the Republic, a banner of our people's freedom and independence and a source for all of their happiness, and must brighten the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic as a great festival of victors. [applause]

All the people and the People's Army officers and men must keenly watch with high revolutionary alertness the moves of the enemy and must always assume the position of mobilization and combative vigilance so that they can deal with any unexpected circumstances.

Our cause is just, and our victory is certain. No force in the world can block the advance of the revolutionary ranks in which the heroic people, who are endlessly loyal to the party, and the leader are united in a single intent. Let us all fight more vigorously to achieve the complete victory of socialism and to hasten the cause of reunifying the fatherland by being strongly united around the Party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and upholding the banner of the *chuche* idea. [applause]

Long live the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song! [applause]

Long live the honorable WPK, an organizer and stimulator of all the Korean people's victories! [applause]

Long live the 35th anniversary of the victory in the great fatherland's liberation war! [applause]

Choe Kwang Write Article

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[NODONG SINMUN 25 July special article by General Choe Kwang, chief of the KPA General Staff, entitled "The U.S. Imperialists Must Immediately Withdraw From South Korea, Mindful of the Lesson of History"]

[Text] Our people and People's Army are greeting the 35th anniversary of the historic victory of the Fatherland Liberation War by cherishing great pride as victors and a sense of surging hatred against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Fatherland Liberation War, which was forced by the U.S. imperialists, was a just war for the Korean people to repulse the allied forces of the U.S.-led international reactionaries and defend the freedom and independence of the country and a fierce anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle to safeguard global peace and security.

The U.S. imperialists provoked a war of aggression against our Republic with the ambition to make the whole of Korea a colony and to conquer Asia and the world. The U.S. imperialists deployed enormous troops numbering more than 2 million, including the basic force

of the U.S. armed forces, the South Korean puppet army, and the armed forces of 15 obedient countries and a large quantity of military equipment. Thus, they employed various atrocious and barbarous war methods and means unseen in the history of global war.

However, the rascals made a miscalculation and could not attain their wicked ambition. In the 3 years of war, the U.S. imperialists sustained a severe military, political, and moral defeat and could not but bend their knees before the Korean people and sign the Armistice Agreement.

The historic victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a brilliant victory of the unique military idea, outstanding art of command, and chuche warfare methods of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the brilliant ever-victorious iron-willed commander.

Personally bearing all burdens in the frontline and in the rear during the grave time when the nation was facing a trial, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspired our people and People's Army to a heroic struggle to crush the enemies. Based on scientific insight into the military and political situation, which changed at every step of the war, the great leader put forward correct strategic and tactical lines and tasks of struggle, and skillfully organized and mobilized the whole party, the entire Army, and all the people to implement these lines. Having created sagacious tactics and unique methods of war that correspond to the characteristic nature of modern warfare, he led our party, Army, and people so that they could crush and sweep the enemies by always taking the initiative.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people and People's Army won the great victory in the war against the U.S. imperialists, who boasted of being the strongest in the world.

Our people's victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was a precious fruition brought about by the indomitable unity and cohesion of our people, who were firmly united with the party and the leader. The 3 years of the fatherland liberation war against the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists were arduous struggles that were to decide the life and death of our people. That our young Republic smashed the huge military forces of the U.S. imperialists was difficult for one even to imagine.

However, our people and People's Army carried out a death-defying struggle in firm unity with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, rising in the just fatherland liberation war as one lest we again become the colonial slaves of the imperialists, by fully demonstrating peerless courage and mass heroism. Thus, our people and People's Army won the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War by crushing the U.S. imperialists.

By winning in the sacred fight against the armed invaders, our people and People's Army shattered the myth about the mightiness of the U.S. imperialists, started to let it fall downhill, and ushered in a new age of upswing in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle.

Our people's victory in the fatherland liberation war showed that no force of aggression can bring to its knee the people. These people rose in the struggle for the dignity and sovereignty of the people, independence, and freedom of the nation, holding their destiny in their own hands. They vigorously inspired the anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation by the oppressed people of the world. It also greatly contributed to maintaining peace and security in Asia and the world.

Whenever our people and People's Army recall the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, we ruminate over the greatness, wise leadership, and immortal achievements of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and come to deeply cherish the pride in upholding the great leader and the conviction in victory.

Thirty-five years have passed since the war ended in our country. However, a durable peace has not yet been ensured, but the danger of a new war is daily increasing on the Korean peninsula.

Our party and the government of the Republic made constant efforts to prevent the danger of war and ensure peace on the Korean peninsula since the first day of the armistice.

To open up a phase favorable to peace and the peaceful reunification of the nation, our party and the government of the Republic put forward the proposal to cut the armed forces in the North and South, to drastically reduce armaments, and to end the introduction of all weapons, operational equipment, and logistic materials from foreign countries. They also put forward the proposal to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and the proposal to adopt a declaration on nonaggression between the North and South, thus making efforts to realize these proposals.

Even in recent years, we repeatedly put forward various reasonable peace proposals, including the proposal for tripartite talks, the proposal for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone of peace, the proposal for talks of military authorities, the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks, the proposal for phased arms reduction, and the proposal for a North-South joint conference. Furthermore, we separated 150,000 soldiers from frontline units and outposts and had them participate in the socialist construction of the nation. We also took voluntary measures to cut 100,000 troops.

However, the U.S. imperialists challenged our peace-loving efforts by further strengthening war maneuvers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Recent developments show that a war may be unleashed again at any moment in our country by the U.S. imperialists.

It is the consistent Asian policy of the U.S. imperialists to concentrate aggression forces on Asia and invade our Republic and other socialist countries with South Korea as a springboard. Accordingly, the U.S. imperialists moved the U.S. command from Japan to Seoul, reinforced the U.S. forces and the puppet army, and turned South Korea into a base for a nuclear forestalling attack and the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East.

The U.S. imperialists dragged F-16 fighter-bombers and nuclear attack means, including Lance missiles into South Korea, where more than 1,000 various nuclear weapons and even neutron bombs, which are called weapons of the devil of the 20th century, have already been deployed.

Having worked out an adventurous war strategy and plan against us, the U.S. imperialist warmongers deployed most of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and enormous puppet armed forces in the forward areas close to the Military Demarcation Line and in the combat zones and rapidly increased their mobility. In addition, they are constantly staging various war exercises, including the "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise.

The U.S. imperialists did not withdraw the aggression forces, including the combat carrier corps, which participated in the "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise on the pretext of Olympic security. Moreover, they concentrated new aggression forces on and around South Korea on a large scale and placed even the U.S. Air Force and aggression forces in Japan and the Philippines under a constant posture of emergency mobilization.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists and the puppets intend to step up preparations for an adventurous nuclear war under the cloak of the Olympic games, and should the Olympic games fail to be held as they desired because of the political crisis within South Korea, put the blame on our Republic and unleash a new nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. While pretending to be protectors, the U.S. imperialists talk as if their military occupation of South Korea were a matter of course. This is preposterous sophistry designed to justify their military occupation of South Korea and their policy of war.

The U.S. imperialists are aggressors, who have illegally occupied a half of a foreign country tens of thousands of ri away from the U.S. mainland. None of the Korean people requested their protection. No matter what pretext they may resort to, the U.S. imperialists cannot conceal their colors as occupiers and aggressors and can in no way escape from their responsibility for disturbing peace on the Korean peninsula and blocking the reunification of the fatherland.

The U.S. imperialists are practically the rulers who have the political right to rule and who have the military command in South Korea. It is the U.S. imperialists who block the reunification of our country and who violate human rights and suppress the patriotic democratic forces in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression are the cause of all the misfortunes and pains that the South Korean people are suffering; basic sources that disturb peace in Korea; and decisive obstacles that block the reunification of our country. As long as the U.S. imperialists forces of aggression remain as they do, the South Korean people cannot escape from disasters nor can they expect democratization, peace cannot be maintained in Korea, and the reunification of the country cannot be realized. Branding the U.S. imperialists as aggressors who violate national independence and as an enemy who blocks the reunification of Korea, the South Korean people strongly demand that the Yankees' [preceding word in English] return to their own den, and call for the overthrow of the No Tae-u military fascist regime, which curries favor with the U.S. imperialists.

Learning a lesson from the shameful and miserable defeat that they suffered in the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists must stop kicking up reckless war provocation maneuvers that threaten peace and must withdraw from South Korea without delay as demanded by the South Korean people.

This time, the government of our Republic again advanced a significant peace proposal to alleviate tension and seek stable peace on the Korean peninsula. Our new epochal proposal for convening a North-South joint parliamentary meeting and discussing a joint declaration on nonaggression is a just initiative that any one who is practically interested in resolving the peace and peaceful reunification issues can accept. The U.S. imperialists and the persons in authority in South Korea must sincerely respond to our peace proposal. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling bunch must not miscalculate our people's struggle to peacefully reunify the country as some weakness. Now, our political, economic, and military might has been strengthened uncomparably. In particular, the whole party, the entire army, and all the people have the might of great unity and cohesion in which they are strongly united around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Moreover, we also receive reliable international assistance from the great anti-imperialist revolutionary forces. The U.S. imperialists must give up their foolish dream of turning all of Korea into their colony. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges had better not think that they could succeed in their adventurous maneuvers against us.

Our people and People's Army are people and armed forces that have been raised and tested amid the storms of bloody guerrilla warfare, stern modern warfare, and prolonged anti-imperialist struggle. Today, old anti-Japanese fighters, old soldiers who participated in the

Fatherland Liberation War, and youths of the new generation who have burning hatred toward the enemy and firm resolve, are strongly united in our revolutionary ranks—one-a-match-for-100 revolutionary forces. These ranks are filled with absolute faithfulness toward the party and the leader and the unshakable firm resolve and will to resolutely defend, protect, and uphold the party center by risking one's life.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges again provoke a war of aggression in Korea, our people and People's Army will mete out a determined punishment and wipe out the aggressors to the last man. History shows that those who attempt to destroy peace and block the just cause cannot escape from a stern judgment. The U.S. imperialists must not forget the lesson of history. Also, squarely seeing the revolutionary will of the Korean people, they must act with discretion.

Struggling to prevent war and defend peace is the honorable duty of the People's Army, our party's revolutionary armed forces. Our People's Army must make all soldiers arm themselves with our party's *chuche* idea and be better prepared as indomitable revolutionary fighters—who have high revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people spirit—by thoroughly implementing the party policy of modeling the whole army after the *chuche* idea and of making the whole army a revolutionary one. In addition to this, it must further consolidate the whole country into an impregnable fortress and must strengthen its combat capability by all means by continuously and thoroughly materializing our party's self-defensive military line.

Our people and officers and men of the People's Army, always possessing high revolutionary alertness, must keenly watch every move of the enemies and must defend and build the socialist fatherland from the position of vigilance and mobilization. Only victory and honor will await our people and the People's Army that, while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and being strongly united around the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, are hastening the sacred cause of peace in the country and of the reunification of the fatherland.

House of Heroes Exhibit Introduced

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[Text] Pyongyang July 23 (KCNA)—Korean working people, People's Army soldiers, school youth and children are visiting the house of heroes at the victorious fatherland liberation war museum on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war.

The house of heroes is divided into three rooms.

On display here are data showing the distinguished service of the heroes who had valiantly fought, devoting their youth and life, in the anti-japanese revolutionary struggle and in the past fatherland liberation war (from June 1950 to July 1953.)

More than 530 heroes of the republic were produced during the past fatherland liberation war.

The first room of the house of heroes introduces the heroes during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and infantry heroes in the period of the fatherland liberation war. The second room shows heroes of the plane and tank hunters' team members and scout heroes. And the third room tells about heroes of all arms and services including ground and coastal battery men and tankmen and their weapons and personal effects and data about their struggle.

The great leader President Kim Il-song said:

"During the past three-year war our People's Army has produced numerous heroes who rendered immortal service to the party and the country."

Our people and People's Army, under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, crushed the U.S. imperialists' myth of being "strongest" for the first time in world history during the fatherland liberation war and, in this course, produced many heroes.

Scores of heroes were produced from the height 1211 and the height 351 where the severest battles took place during the past fatherland liberation war.

Hero Yi So-pok, an 18 year old youth, made a breakthrough for the unit to which he belonged by blocking the enemy's gun muzzle with his body for the fatherland, and hero Kang Ho-yong, when his all limbs were wounded, jumped into the middle of the crawling enemy with a grenade in his mouth.

Among the numerous heroes are twice hero Kim Ki-u who set a new record in the "plane-hunters' team movement," hero Yi Tae-hon who defended Wolmi Island against the invasion by huge enemy forces more than 50,000 strong, and heroine Cho Son-ok who threw herself beneath the bottom of a tank with a bundle of hand grenades.

It is entirely a fruition of the wise guidance of the party and the leader that our people won a brilliant victory in the fatherland liberation war and produced numerous heroes.

President Kim Il-song called at frontline Army units on many occasions and, in September 1951, went out to the foremost frontline to command operations for position defence in the van and rouse the combatants to new feats. And he took warm care of their life.

Valiant men of our People's Army, encouraged by his loving care, benevolence, safeguarded the heights of the fatherland with honour and won a great victory in the fatherland liberation war.

Today the feats of heroes are conveyed down through generations under the loving care of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Highly estimating the fighting exploits of the heroes, he saw to it that their statues were erected at their native villages and schools. 30 years ago, when he visited the home place of a hero, he encouraged the mother of the hero who was living with fortitude, upholding the intentions of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Today when the feats of the heroes of the republic are shining, heroes of the new generation are growing up constantly at many posts of grand socialist construction to firmly carry forward the lineage of heroes.

Press Officials Visit Sites

SK2307051888 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0510 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 23 (KCNA)—Press officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang visited the Yongpo Revolutionary Sites on July 22 on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The visitors went round various revolutionary sites, being briefed on the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist, who put forward here chuche-oriented strategic and tactical policies for the victory of the war and called our people and people's army men to fight a just war for defeating enemy during the past fatherland liberation war.

After visit, Zhu Yigang, first secretary of the Chinese Embassy, said that it was thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song that the Korean people could win victory in the past fatherland liberation war.

The Korean people advanced a series of reasonable proposals for the reunification of the country, he noted, and said: We actively support them.

He stressed that the reunification of the country, the desire of the entire Korean people, should be certainly achieved.

He expressed the conviction that the Korean people would achieve greater success in the socialist construction on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

Foreign Guests Visit Yongpo

SK2507052488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0520 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA)—Economic officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang visited the Yongpo revolutionary site on July 23 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

Seeing the revolutionary mementoes, the visitors were told how wisely the great leader President Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist, led the People's Army soldiers and people to victory during the fatherland liberation war.

Yuriy Tyurin, economic councillor of the Soviet Embassy, wrote in the visitor's book that the Korean people under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, waged a heroic struggle and won a brilliant victory in the Korean war ignited by the U.S. imperialists, and wished the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea greater success in their future endeavours for socialist construction and for the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification.

Yi Kun-mo Attends Meeting

SK2807011688 *Pyongyang Domestic Service*
in Korean 1200 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] A central report meeting was grandiosely held at the 8 February Cultural Hall this afternoon to mark the 35th anniversary of the victory in the great fatherland liberation war.

Comrade Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrades Kye Ung-tae and Ho Tam, members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Hong Song-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Chon Pyong-ho, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau and chief of the General Staff of the KPA; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the State Inspection Commission of the Central People's Committee; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal WPK Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrades Kim Pok-sin, Cho Se-ung, and

Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Choe Tae-pok, and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kim Chang-chu and Kim Yun-hyok, vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, first vice chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee; Choe Tok-sin, vice chairman of the CPRF; warriors of the anti-Japanese revolution, responsible functionaries of working organizations, commanders of the services and branches of the KPA, KPA general-grade officers and heroes, those who performed feats during the war, functionaries concerned, and working people of the city were present at the meeting.

General Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the KPA, made a commemorative report at the meeting.

Leaders Place Wreaths

*SK2707153088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1506 GMT 27 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—Party and government cadres, soldiers of People's Army and working people today laid wreaths at the revolutionary martyrs cemetery on Mt. Taesong, the monument to fallen fighters of the people's army and the friendship tower on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory in the great fatherland liberation war.

Wreaths sent by the great leader President Kim Il-song were laid at the revolutionary martyrs cemetery on Mt. Taesong, the monument to fallen fighters of the People's Army and the friendship tower.

Wreaths sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, were also placed there.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony at the martyrs cemetery were Yi Kun-mo and other cadres and at the monument to fallen fighters of the People's Army and the friendship tower Yi Chong-ok and other senior officials.

Wreaths in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were placed at the revolutionary martyrs cemetery on Mt. taesong.

Wreaths in joint name of the all-said organs were placed at the monument to fallen fighters of the People's Army and the friendship tower.

Wreaths in the name of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, the central organs, educational, cultural and art, public health and press organs, units of the Korean People's Army, party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs, working people's organizations, factories and cooperative farm in Pyongyang were also laid.

Wreaths were also laid today at the statues of anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs and cemeteries of fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army and of the Chinese People's Volunteers in different parts.

Children, War Heroes Hold Meeting

*SK2807045888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0448 GMT 28 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—A joint meeting of school children in Pyongyang and heroes of the republic and men of meritorious services in the war-time was held at the People's Palace of Culture Wednesday to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, addressed the meeting.

The victory of our people in the fatherland liberation war was a precious fruition of the self-reliant military idea, original strategy and tactics, chuche-based method of war and rare commanding art of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist, and a result of the heroic struggle of the officers and men of our People's Army and people, he stressed.

Today, the school children, he said, are faced with a noble task to firmly safeguard the gains of the revolution defended by our people at the cost of their blood and make them shine generation after generation.

Then, heroes of the republic told the school children stories about battles during the fatherland liberation war.

School children made speeches evincing their determination.

Stage pieces were performed at the meeting by school children and heroes of the Republic.

The meeting was followed by a parade of participants in the meeting, school children in Pyongyang, heroes of the republic and men of meritorious services in the war-time, more than 10,000 in all.

Led by the flag bearing a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the flag of our glorious party, the columns of paraders started from the road in front of the People's Palace of Culture and marched up to the victorious fatherland liberation war museum through the Yongung (Hero) Street.

School children in the city turned on to the streets and warmly welcomed the paraders waving bunches of flowers.

At the end of the parade, the school children handed presents they had prepared to the heroes of the Republic and the men of meritorious services in the war-time.

Foreign Ministry Shows Film

*SK2807050088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0454 GMT 28 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry arranged a film show and a party Wednesday on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war.

Invited there were Tian Sheng, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korea-China side to the Military Armistice Commission, and staffers of the CPV Liaison Office; Maj. Gen. Jan Martinsky, Czechoslovak member, and staffers, of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC]; Maj. Gen. Reopold Raznowiecki, Polish member, and staffers, of the NNSC; Mieczyslaw Dedo, Polish ambassador to Korea; Zhang Tingyan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy; Frantisek Hadviga, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Czechoslovak Embassy; and military attaches of these embassies.

Present there were Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister; Maj. Gen. Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side to the MAC; and other officials concerned.

The attendants appreciated "immortal feats, great victory," the sixth part of the Korean documentary "The Fatherland Liberation War."

Then followed a party at which speeches were made.

Envoys Visit Army Museum

*SK2807050288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0458 GMT 28 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—Diplomatic envoys of different countries to Korea visited the Revolutionary Museum of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces on July 27 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war.

While seeing historic relics and materials on display, the visitors heard explanations as to how the great leader President Kim Il-song has strengthened and developed the Korean People's Army into invincible revolutionary armed forces.

Nicaraguan Ambassador Adolfo Moncada Zepeda said: Through the inspection, we learned well of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in the work for strengthening the armed forces of the Korean People's Army. The Korean people will certainly wipe out the U.S. imperialists and their puppet clique, if they ignite another war of aggression.

The visitors saw the Korean documentary "Korea Has Risen From Ruins."

The Foreign Ministry entertained the diplomatic envoys to a party.

Kim Il-Song Receives Letters

*SK2707100988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1002 GMT 27 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a congratulatory letter and message from Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front, head of state and head of the government of Burkina Faso, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

President Joao Bernardo Vieira in his message warmly congratulated his excellency President Kim Il-song on the feats he had performed in the struggle to defend the noble interests of the heroic people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who love peace, justice and progress. For your excellency's contribution to the struggle for self-determination of the people and their cause of liberation, the Korean people have become a proud people respected and admired by the world people, he said.

Chairman Blaise Compaore said in his congratulatory letter:

The Korean people struggling to build a dignified and independent powerful country, under your wise leadership, Comrade President Kim Il-song, and on the principles of the chuche idea, will certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, pushing aside all the obstructive manoeuvres of the international imperialists and their stooges.

South Urged To Respond on Parliamentary Talks
SK2807093988 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0007 GMT 28 Jul 88

[NODONG SINMUN 28 July commentary: "Another Reasonable Proposal"]

[Text] As has been known, on 26 July the chairman of the DPRK SPA Standing Committee sent a letter to the speaker of the South Korean National Assembly.

In the letter, the chairman of our side paid attention to the letter sent from the speaker of the South Korean National Assembly dated 18 July, which conveyed the position of the South Korean National Assembly to use the 24th Olympic games as a great occasion for fixing peace on the Korean peninsula and national reconciliation and as an opportunity to expedite reunification—a long-cherished desire of the nation—by demolishing the barriers of division. In the letter, he revealed the readiness to discuss the issue of participating in the Olympics put forward by the South side.

At the same time, the chairman of our side proposed to the South side to convene the pending North-South joint parliamentary conference, in August before the beginning of the Olympics and to discuss as urgent agenda items the issue of the South side's invitation to us and our plan to cohost the Olympics simultaneously.

Our side's selfless proposal is the expression of active efforts and sincere position to open up a new epochal phase on the path to peace and peaceful reunification of the nation by resolving the pending questions arising between the North and the South at any cost with united strength.

It is our consistent position and firm will to resolve the question of the 24th Olympics in such a way as to give benefits to the cause of peace and peaceful reunification of Korea and to correspond to the ideals of the Olympics.

Proceeding from such a position, we repeatedly proposed that the 24th Olympics be cohosted by the North and the South as one people and made every sincere effort to realize this. Because of opposition by the South Korean ruling bunch, our plan to cohost the Olympics was not realized.

Today the South Korean ruling bunch is attempting to hold a half-sized Olympics on the half-land of the nation. The 24th Olympics should deservedly benefit the achievement of national reconciliation and unity and the peace and peaceful reunification of the nation.

Our fellow countrymen have suffered immeasurable misfortunes and pains for 43 years from being divided into North and South. The only thing that increases by prolonging division is internal confrontation between

the people and the danger of war. Confrontation and war benefit neither the North nor the South; they are not good for the Olympics and are merely harmful to the world youth festival.

Nothing is more urgent than taking practical measures to alleviate tension and the state of confrontation between the North and the South, to remove the danger of war, and to eliminate distrust and misunderstanding. Such measures serve as the starting point for improving North-South relations.

If the issue of the 24th Olympics is successfully discussed at the North-South joint parliamentary conference, together with the issue of publishing a joint declaration on nonaggression, a good example will be set in resolving the issue of easing tension—one of the preconditions for improving the North-South relations and for the peaceful reunification—and the issue of creating trust and in settling the pending questions arising in North-South relations through joint efforts of both sides.

Undoubtedly, this will be an epochal occasion for opening a door of multilateral negotiations and exchanges between the North and the South and for providing a new turning point in expediting peace and the peaceful reunification of the nation.

The North-South joint parliamentary conference should be held at an early date. If the South Korean politicians truly love the country, want peace and reunification, and care about the destiny of the people, they should willingly respond to our proposal for convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary conference instead of merely giving lip service to peace and reunification in the face of the realities in which a foundation should be laid for peace and reunification.

The South Korean National Assembly should respond affirmatively to another reasonable proposal by our side to discuss the issue of the 24th Olympics at the North-South joint parliamentary conference, along with the issue of publishing a joint North-South declaration on nonaggression.

Chondoist Chongu Party Supports Talks
SK2807045088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0442 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, in his statement to the press Wednesday, said the new proposal of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting is a most timely and active national salvation proposal to break the present impasse in our country and open a radical phase of peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

He declared:

I, in the name of the entire membership of the Chondoist Chongu Party, fully support the step of the SPA Standing Committee, considering it to be a patriotic measure fully conforming to the desire of the entire fellow countrymen for peaceful reunification and the idea of "promotion of national interests and welfare of the people" of our Chondoists.

Our Chondoist Chongu Party is confident that a North-South joint parliamentary meeting at the moment is a most reasonable and realistic mode of dialogue for making a breakthrough in delivering the country out of difficulty.

No one should try to narrow this negotiating arena or to go through such complex procedures as a preliminary meeting, ignoring the urgency of time.

I hope that the Chondoists, together with all the political party men in South Korea, will actively respond to the proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting for opening a way out for the nation, transcending differences in ideology, ideal, system and religious belief, as they rose up in one body in a sacred national salvation struggle for the country and the nation in the past, true to the idea of "promotion of national interests and welfare of the nation."

I formally propose to have an open-hearted discussion on bilateral and multilateral exchange and cooperation between our Chondoist Chongu Party and South Korean political parties, taking advantage of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting, if it is convened.

Paper Questions South's Fitness for Dialogue
SK2807053188 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0007 GMT 25 Jul 88

[NODONG SINMUN 25 July special article: "The Pro-U.S. Flunkyst Nation-Selling Group is Not Qualified To Lead the Dialogue on Reunification"]

[Text] The No Tae-u ring—after putting forth the so-called special declaration, which places the facade of reunification on its sham reunification idea, the divisionist idea, an idea that represents a turning away from reality—while babbling about seeking North-South student exchanges has come forth with a proposal for so-called talks between educational authorities of the North and South and is now pretending to be interested in student exchanges. However, the puppets have turned down an official request by the South Korean National Student Council for the use of Panmunjom for the 15 August student talks, while insisting on maintaining a unilateral window of contacts with the North. They have even committed the atrocity of arresting the representative of the student delegation of the South.

This is a self-righteous and fascist outrage that ignores the fact that the students are the masters of the student exchange. At the same time, this is a deliberate intrigue

to obstruct the 15 August North-South student talks, which are attracting interest at home and abroad, and to monopolize North-South dialogue and exploit it in seeking the divisionist objective of the so-called 7 July declaration.

The question of North-South student exchanges is for the North-South students themselves. Thus, it is a question the students should discuss and settle and is not one in which the military fascists should intervene.

The No Tae-u ring, however, is a pro-U.S. flunkyst nation-selling group, which South Korean youths and students unanimously oppose and reject. Thus, it is not qualified to lead the dialogue on reunification, including the question of North-South student exchanges.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The South Korean regime is a puppet regime fabricated under the guns and bayonets of the U.S. imperialists. It is nothing but a tool to faithfully fulfill the directions of its U.S. masters.

The present No Tae-u regime in South Korea is a pro-U.S. fascist military regime. It was fabricated through fraud and trickery under the protection of the guns and bayonets of the U.S. imperialists, according to the U.S. scenario and not through the desire of the people.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the fascist military clique has babbled about national self-esteem and clamored as though it would exercise independent national politics. But reality eloquently shows that the No Tae-u ring is indeed the group of the ugliest flunkyst nation-sellers who conduct the most servile politics toward the United States.

As publicly acknowledged by the world people, South Korea is a complete colony, which is under U.S. military occupation. The U.S. imperialists are the real rulers of South Korea, and it they who exercise complete control by holding real power in all areas of politics, the military, the economy, and culture.

Regarding the criminal creation of two Koreas as the core of their Korean policy, the U.S. imperialists are desperately opposing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country. The reunification of our country can never be achieved as long as the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression continue the occupation of South Korea and the U.S. imperialists' intervention continues.

Therefore, driving the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression out of South Korea and ending the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule is a prerequisite to the settlement of the reunification question.

Nonetheless, the No Tae-u ring begs for the permanent presence of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression in South Korea at every opportunity, and, by saying that it

is too early to transfer the prerogative of supreme military command over the puppet forces, implores the U.S. forces to continue to hold it.

The puppets, instead of charging the United States for using the military bases, pay \$1.2 billion every year as their share of the expenditures of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression in South Korea. Last year it even amounted to \$1.9 billion. But they are not satisfied with this, so they have promised to pay more. They have even shared the costs of the U.S. imperialists' war in the Gulf. In addition, surrendering to their masters' pressure to open the import market, they have completely offered South Korea as a place where U.S. surplus goods are sold.

If demanded by its U.S. masters, the No Tae-u ring unhesitatingly commits any nation-selling act, which other dictators would never even commit. Thus, the No Tae-u ring is the basest and ugliest U.S. puppet.

The traitor No Tae-u's divisionist nature against the nation is also clearly shown by the fact that he is trying to earn someone else's support by displaying the divisionist two-Korea policy of his predecessors branded as a reunification policy, even though it was already ruled bankrupt.

It is ridiculous that traitor No Tae-u, who seeks all kinds of schemes as a member of the shock brigade of the divisionist line, babbles about the reunification policy. At the same time, his gibberish about exchanges and cooperation is also nothing but a scheme to divide the country and nation permanently and put South Korea into the fangs of the U.S. imperialists for good.

The No Tae-u regime, the group of flunkyist nation-sellers and anti-reunification divisionists, which exercises no sovereignty whatsoever and dances according to the directions of the U.S. imperialists, has no authority to discuss and settle the nation's internal affairs, which are linked to the national interests. Accordingly, it is not qualified to lead the dialogue on reunification and take charge of the reunification question.

The reunification of the fatherland is the nation's supreme desire and most urgent task for all Korean people. How can those who hamper this national cause and seek permanent division under the protection of the foreign force talk about the reunification question and take charge of it?

Last June the No Tae-u ring relentlessly suppressed those South Korean youths and students who, inch by inch with their backs on the ground, were headed for Panmunjom, and aborted the student talks. Even now, it is saying that it can never allow the 15 August student talks and is suppressing the students' just struggle for the talks as an attempt to overthrow the government and to change the system. This shows that it has no desire for dialogue nor a true intention to settle the question of

student exchanges. These people have now come forth with the so-called talks of authorities and are attempting to snatch the question of student exchanges, while babbling about arrangements and so on. This is outrageous.

If the South Korean authorities truly desire dialogue and reunification and are interested in the question of North-South student exchanges, they should apologize for their impudent and anti-national crimes of not sending a reply to our letter containing the proposal for the North-South joint conference. They even refused to convey our college students' letter for North-South student talks to those concerned and aborted the 10 June student talks with guns and bayonets. They should respond to our proposals for a North-South joint conference and parliamentary joint meeting and should not interfere in the North-South student talks anymore. Instead, they should guarantee the necessary conditions so that the 15 August student talks will be held smoothly.

If the South Korean military fascists continue to insist on the talks of authorities, oppose broad dialogue and negotiations, and again hamper the 15 August student talks with guns and bayonets, they will be unable to escape the curse and condemnation of the youths, students, and people of the North and South.

The No Tae-u ring must squarely face the trend of the times and act with discretion.

No Tae-u's 'Secret Order' to Police Condemned
SK2707101988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1015 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u recently made the puppet police headquarters issue a secret order called "instructions on specified criminal cases" to the city and provincial police bureaus and frontline police stations, dismayed at the commotion caused by the exposure of a long string of scandals directly linked with close associates of "Chongwadae" and his family and relatives, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The secret order says that, in case an investigation directly connected with "Chongwadae" is made, its involvement should be "prudently examined" and "strict secrecy be kept to prevent its leakage to the press."

This shows how deadly the traitor No Tae-u is afraid of the exposure of his true color as the chieftain of the power-backed irregularities.

Even officers of the frontline police stations give vent to their complaint about this, viewing this as "virtual proof that police is kept within the frame of the old time," the radio reported.

U.S. Communist Leader Reflects on Visit
SK2607044088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0435 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA)—Gus Hall, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, giving a lecture on the results of his Korean visit at the party building on July 17, declared that the visit was very successful.

He said his meeting and talks with respected Comrade Kim Il-song were of deep significance.

The Korean people are registering successes in socialist construction under the banner of the *chuche* idea founded by Comrade Kim Il-song, Gus Hall noted.

He said Korea which had been reduced to ruins, everything destroyed by the U.S. imperialists during the fatherland liberation war, has developed today beyond recognition.

The Korean people will not change their line in socialist construction, he said.

Referring to the vigorous preparations for the world festival of youth and students in Korea, he stressed that Pyongyang has turned into the most clean and beautiful city in the world.

Noting that there are many modern and elegant buildings in Pyongyang, he touched upon the very peculiar architecture. If young people who have no correct understanding of Korea visit her, they will be struck with wonders, he said.

Recalling that there are more than 40,000 U.S. troops and over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea, he branded them as the basic obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

We are under obligation to get the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons taken out of South Korea, he stressed, and added: We will continue to struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Daily Claims U.S. Forces Threaten Olympics
SK2807115688 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0007 GMT 22 Jul 88

[NODONG SINMUN 22 July commentary: "Military Frenzy Threatens the Olympics"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists are concentrating the forces of aggression on and around the Korean peninsula on a large scale.

According to a recent report, the U.S. imperialists are going to dispatch a mobile aircraft carrier corps composed of 10 military ships, including the nuclear-powered carrier "Nimitz," to the coast of the Korean peninsula in August on the occasion of the Olympics.

It is also learned that during the the Olympics, they will drag into South Korea a mobile carrier unit of the U.S. Navy led by the carrier "Midway." During this period, the U.S. warships "Missouri" and "New Jersey" will call at South Korean ports along with the "Nimitz".

Approximately 48,000 U.S. troops will assume a combat posture in South Korea; and various aircraft, including AWACS, will be placed under an alert posture. At the same time, the U.S. combat troops in Japan and the Philippines will take a posture for deployment in South Korea at a moment's notice.

The U.S. armed forces and the puppet army units that will be assembled in and around South Korea under the cloak of Olympic security are enough troops to carry out a complete large-scale war. As a matter of fact, reinforcing such armed forces is not necessary for Olympic security. Thus, the fair public opinion of the world pointed out that the assembling of U.S. forces is designed for war games.

The troop reinforcement by the U.S. imperialists is an extremely reckless act of further aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula and leading the situation to the brink of war. This is indeed an act that threatens the Olympics and is a basic factor for creating unrest in the situation in South Korea in the face of the Olympics.

Such an act by the United States is an insult to the Olympics, which assumes peace and friendship as the ideal, and is a vicious challenge to the people of the world who want the Olympics to be held successfully. It is not the attitude of those who are going to hold peaceful athletic games to drag enormous forces of aggression in the air, on the ground, and at sea under the cloak of the Olympics.

One cannot but consider that the U.S. imperialists are going to abuse the Olympics for aggressive military and strategic objectives. It is the basis of the U.S. imperialists' South Korean policy to permanently grasp South Korea as the forefront base in Asia for execution of their global strategy. For this, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to perpetuate the division of Korea and to permanently occupy South Korea.

With the powerful advance of the people in South Korea calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and for independence, democracy, and reunification, the U.S. imperialists' aggressive strategy has been driven into a corner.

The U.S. imperialists are attempting to find a way out from a military adventure. In other words, they are trying to block the people's advance by instigating the puppets internally and to threaten the people by assembling U.S. forces externally.

Thus, they are maneuvering to perpetrate a military provocation against our Republic by making a certain excuse when the Olympics do not proceed according to their intention. Herein lies the objective of the U.S. imperialists to frantically reinforce the troops, which is unbecoming to the Olympics.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula and increase the danger of war and are the disturbers of peace who threaten the Olympics. The act of the U.S. imperialists to move and assemble the armed forces in the areas of the Korean peninsula and their policy of military adventurism constitute a great threat to global peace.

The United States should discard the frenzied military rackets and should immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along U.S. troops and nuclear weapons.

Further on Condemnation of Japan's Policies
SK2707063788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0555 GMT 27 Jul 88

["We Will Not Beg For Improvement of Relations With Japan. Article of NODONG SINMUN commentator"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—Organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a commentator's article entitled "Crafty Scheme for 'Cross Recognition,'" which comments on the recent jabbering of the Japanese Government about contacts and talks for improving relations between the DPRK and Japan.

The paper says:

The Japanese Government which had all along aggravated the relations between the DPRK and Japan, not interested in their development, raised the problem of inter-governmental talks for improving these relations. This is a very quick-witted and crafty diplomatic artifice to step up the creation of "two Koreas."

The Japanese authorities are brazen enough to abruptly talk about the opening of talks to "improve relations" with the DPRK, the paper says, and stresses:

We have no idea to sit face to face with the Japanese authorities for this improvement of relations as they persist in the splittist moves and hostile acts against the DPRK and continue insulting its sovereignty, interference in its internal affairs.

We will neither beg for the improvement of relations with Japan nor hurry to improve them.

If the Japanese authorities truly want the improvement of relations with us and hope to hold talks to this end, they must at least return our citizen they had kidnapped, apologize for having maliciously vilified the DPRK in league with South Korean puppets who fabricated the KAL incident and withdraw their "sanctions" against the DPRK.

And they must also rectify their hostile policy toward the DPRK, give up the "two Koreas" plots and refrain from peddling around "cross recognition."

As long as the Japanese authorities refuse to do so, there is nothing to be settled even if we sit face to face with them to discuss the problem of improving the relations.

Ethiopia's Mengistu Arrives in Pyongyang
SK2807040588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0400 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—A high-level party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia led by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, arrived in Pyongyang on July 28 by special plane on a goodwill working visit to the DPRK at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was met at the airport by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials of the party and the government.

Thousands of working people in the city enthusiastically welcomed the guests at the airport.

Greeted by Leaders on Arrival
SK2807104088 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0300 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] A high-level party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, led by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, arrived in Pyongyang this morning by special plane on a goodwill working visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

To greet the Ethiopian goodwill mission, Pyongyang airport was pervaded with a welcome atmosphere. Members of the high-level party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and its entourage arrived together with Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The delegation was met at the airport by Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier and foreign minister of the State Administration Council; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries from central organs and public organizations; and KPA general officers. Fisseha Geda, Ethiopian ambassador to our country, and staff members of the Ethiopian Embassy were present at the airport.

Children of our country and children of the staff members of the Ethiopian Embassy presented bunches of flowers to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. Thousands of working people in Pyongyang enthusiastically welcomed the goodwill mission of the Ethiopian people at the airport.

The high-level party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, led by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, received an enthusiastic welcome from more than 100,000 of the masses on the streets of Pyongyang City.

Welcomed by Dailies

*SK2807052888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0520 GMT 28 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—Dailies here today carry editorials warmly welcoming the high-level party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia led by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the republic and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, paying a goodwill working visit to our country upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that this is Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam's fourth visit to our country, NODONG SINMUN says:

His visit to our country will mark another important occasion in bringing to a new high stage the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of our two countries which are developing favourably with

each passing day. It will also make a big contribution to the development of the friendly relations among our country and African countries and non-aligned countries.

Since the victory of the people's revolution in September 1974 the Ethiopian people under the leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam have made vigorous advance along the road of socialism, liquidating the age-old shackles of the feudal rule.

The Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the vanguard of the revolution, was founded in the arduous struggle.

The people's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia was proclaimed in September last year.

Today the Ethiopian people are making big efforts to further strengthen the party, enhance the party's leadership function and role, consolidate and develop the people's power, establish the socialist relations of production and lay the material and technical foundations of socialism. The work is progressing to lay the foundation of an independent national economy.

Pursuing an anti-imperialist and non-aligned policy, Ethiopia positively strives for the complete liberation and unity of Africa and develops friendly and cooperative relations with the socialist countries and other progressive countries of the world.

All the achievements and changes in Ethiopia are connected with the correct leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

His election as the first president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia last year was a clear expression of the unanimous support and trust of the entire Ethiopian people for him.

The Korean people are rejoiced as over their own over all the achievements made by the Ethiopian people under the leadership of respected Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and extend full support and solidarity for their cause of advancing along the road of socialism.

They will make all their efforts to develop the friendship and cooperation with the Ethiopian people under the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

Guyana's President Meets With Special Envoy

*SK2807042688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0423 GMT 28 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—H. Desmond Hoyte, president of Guyana, declared that it was an invariably principled stand of the Guyanese party and government to support the Korean people's cause of national reunification when he met Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cha Pong-chu who was a special envoy of the DPRK Government on July 18.

He said that Guyana fully supports the fair and above-board proposals for national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Saying Korea is one and so is the Korean nation, he expressed the belief that Korea would certainly be reunified under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song.

WPK Delegation Departs for Tunisia
SK2507104988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1039 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Han Hong-sop, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang on July 25 by air for a visit to Tunisia. It was seen off at the airport by Han Ki-hwan, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Saharan Leader Sends Message to Kim Chong-il
SK2707043988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0428 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—A solidarity message came to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front, on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The message says that all the progressive people worldwide expressed full support to and solidarity with the Korean people aspiring after the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Saharan people who are waging a national liberation struggle express once again firm solidarity with your excellency and the friendly Korean people, actively joining in the international movement for solidarity with the Korean people, the message notes.

It sincerely wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Moscow Friendship Society Expresses Solidarity
SK2307050488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0449 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 23 (KCNA)—Meetings were held in foreign countries to express full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle (June 25-July 27).

At a friendship gathering which was cosponsored in Moscow on July 19 by the Soviet foreign ministry and the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural

Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, Yu. D. Fadeyev, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, said:

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stayed in Khabarovsk city some time ago. This has opened a brighter vista to further develop the Soviet-Korean friendly and cooperative relations.

The Soviet people have always firmly supported the just struggle of the Korean people for national reunification. They will make all efforts to further expand and develop the Soviet-Korean friendly and cooperative relations.

G. Luvsantseren, general secretary of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace, said at a meeting of solidarity with the Korean people sponsored in Mongolia on July 15 by the conference:

Mongolia has invariably supported all the proposals and initiatives put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song to clear South Korea of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons, turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and achieve peace and reunification of Korea.

The recent visit to Mongolia by Comrade Kim Il-song is an event not only of epochal significance in expanding the friendly and cooperative relations between Mongolia and Korea, but also of great significance in the cause of peace and security in Asia.

A statement was adopted at a meeting of solidarity with the Korean people sponsored in Lisbon on July 12 by the Portuguese Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The statement strongly demanded that all foreign troops be withdrawn from South Korea without delay, the dictatorial "regime" there removed and there be a condition for the people to freely participate in the work for the reunification of the country.

International Handball Tournament Closes
SK2707153788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1512 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—The International Junior Friendship Men's Handball Tournament of Socialist Countries which opened on July 20 at the Pyongyang indoor stadium closed today.

Foreign players gave a good account of themselves by giving full play to a high sports technique they had cultivated in day-to-day training at the tournament which was held in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

Follows the placing of teams:

1. the Soviet Union
2. Romania
3. Hungary

Kye Ung-tae Meets With PRC Youth Delegation
SK2807102688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1019 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a friendly conversation today at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the Chinese youth delegation led by Liu Qibao, member of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China.

On hand were Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and an official of the Chinese Embassy here.

More on Nonaligned Traditional Medicine Meeting

Delegates Meet Officials
SK2607110988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1045 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA)—Premier Yi Kun-mo of the Administration Council today at the Mansudae Assembly Hall met and had a friendly conversation with an Indian Delegation headed by Saroj Khaparde, minister of state for health and family welfare, attending the meeting of experts of non-aligned countries on traditional medicine, and Vice-President Yi Chong-ok with Orlando Fundora Lopez, president of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty among the Peoples. Meanwhile, Secretary Hwang Chang-yop of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea today met and had a friendly conversation with Gerd Schulz, director of the Youth Department of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and his party.

Meeting Ends
SK2707233388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1515 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—The meeting of experts of the non-aligned countries on the traditional medicine which opened here on July 23 closed today after discussing the agenda items.

The closing session was preceded by a plenary meeting, at which the actual state of cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the traditional medicine and its prospect and the possibility of founding centres of information of traditional medicine and technical exchange were discussed.

The meeting heard about achievements and experiences in the traditional medicine and stressed that cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the traditional medicine poses as one of the realistic and urgent problems in realizing south-south cooperation in health services.

The meeting called upon all the non-aligned and other developing countries to pay primary concern to the expansion and development of cooperation and strengthen cooperation in the training of experts and production and supply of medical apparatuses and recommended the establishment of central organisations to ensure links in these fields.

The final report of the meeting was adopted. Speeches were made at the closing session by delegates from different countries.

Youth Festival Preparatory Committees Formed
SK2507100288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1000 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA)—National preparatory committees for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students were recently formed in Spain and Bahrain.

The Spanish national preparatory committee embraces representatives of 13 youth organizations and the Bahrain national preparatory committee involves representatives of public, youth and student organizations.

Syria Forms Committee
SK2807233188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1502 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—The Syrian national preparatory committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was recently formed. Said Hammadi, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and director of its department of youth and sports, was elected its chairman.

The second meeting of the national preparatory committee of Afghanistan for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was recently held in Kabul. The tasks of Afghan youth for successfully ensuring the festival were discussed at the meeting.

Jordan Forms Committee
SK2307100388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0959 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 23 (KCNA)—The Jordanian national preparatory committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was formed recently.

The committee involves the speaker and members of the House of Representatives and members of public organizations of Jordan.

The speaker of the House of Representatives was elected chairman of the committee.

Anniversary of Ties With Iceland Celebrated

Dailies Hail Relations

SK2707101388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1010 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate signed articles to the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Iceland. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Iceland was an important occasion in deepening understanding and developing the friendly relations between the two peoples, and goes on:

Today the friendly relations between Korea and Iceland are favorably developing and the Korean people will make efforts as ever to develop the friendship with the people of Iceland. A signed article of MINJU CHOSON notes that the Korean people believe that the relations between Korea and Iceland will grow stronger and develop in the idea of independence, friendship and peace and wish the people of Iceland new success in their future endeavours for the prosperity of the country.

Meeting Marks Ties

SK2707102188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1019 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—A meeting was held in Pyongyang on July 27 to mark the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Iceland.

It was attended by Yi Chol-sin, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korea-Iceland Friendship Association, other officials concerned and working people in the city.

A speech was made at the meeting.

Papers Mark Anniversary of Peru's Independence

SK2807102188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1014 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today mark the 167th anniversary of the independence of Peru.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the independence of Peru was the result of the struggle of the Peruvian people to free themselves from the shackles of the foreign aggressors.

The article goes on:

The establishment of the present regime with chairman of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru Alan Garcia Perez as president in 1985 opened a new prospect for the development of the country.

The Republic of Peru pursues an anti-imperialist independent and non-aligned policy.

Today the friendly relations between Korea and Peru are favourably developing. It will grow stronger and develop in the idea of anti-imperialist independence and non-alignment.

The Korean people greet the Peruvian people on the independence day and wish them greater success in their endeavours to defend the sovereignty of the country and to build a new prospering society.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON notes that the Korean people sincerely rejoice at and hail the successes gained by the Peruvian people in the struggle against the interference and plunder by the imperialists and for the dignity of the nation and the sovereignty of the country.

Workers Party Greet Ecuador's CP Chief

SK2707102488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1020 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Tuesday sent a message of greetings to Comrade Rene Mauge Mosquera upon his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador at the 11th Party Congress.

Saying his reelection as general secretary is a manifestation of the trust and respect of the members of the CP of Ecuador for him, the message expresses the belief that the friendly relations existing between the two parties will grow stronger and develop in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Yang Hyong-sop Greet YAR Council President

SK2507044788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0442 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA)—Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi upon the latter's election as president of the Islamic Shura Council of the Yemen Arab Republic.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop, the message wishes him big success in his work.

Yi Kun-mo Meets Sri Lankan Delegation
SK2707154088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1513 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—Premier of the Administration Council Yi Kun-mo met and had a friendly conversation today at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the Sri Lankan delegation headed by W.J.M. Lokubandara, minister of culture affairs and indigenous medicine, to the meeting of experts of non-aligned countries on the traditional medicine.

On hand was minister of public health Yi Chung-yul.

Kim Il-song Receives Solidarity Messages
SK2607043688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0432 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received solidarity messages from party and state leaders of different countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

They came from Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua; Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front; Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo; and Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The messages expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

No Tae-u Remarks on Olympic Safety Criticized
SK2807123188 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation
in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you, everyone? This is an hour for station commentary. In this hour, I will speak about the absurd remarks No Tae-u made during a visit to naval units.

On 21 July No Tae-u visited the Naval Fleet Command and a marine division on the western front and raved that the military should help the Olympic safety and maintain vigilance over a surprise attack by the North.

This is an intolerable absurdity to boost the sentiment of North-South confrontation among the officers and men of the armed forces and to accelerate the preparations for a war of northward invasion on the pretext of Olympic safety.

Whenever they open their mouths, the rulers continuously babble about the threat of southward invasion by stressing southward invasion during the winter season, surprise attack under the cover of foliage, and so on. Nevertheless, there has been no southward invasion nor any sign of it whatsoever. This is a well-known fact.

The North has explained many times that it has no desire for a southward invasion. At the same time, it has continued to put forth rational and realistic proposals for easing tension on the Korean peninsula and for peaceful reunification and is continuing to exert all sincere efforts to put them into practice.

In this year alone, it put forth the proposal for a North-South joint conference early this year, putting forward a new way of negotiation. On 20 July, it proposed the holding of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting to discuss a North-South joint declaration of nonaggression, even before the convocation of the conference.

It can be said that this is clear evidence of the sincere efforts to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, prevent a war, and accelerate the peaceful reunification.

On the Korean peninsula today there is the threat of northward invasion, not the threat of southward invasion.

The United States and the military group continue the aggressive "Team Spirit" exercise and all kinds of other war exercises, while augmenting the U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean armed forces and drastically beefing up military equipment.

In particular, on the pretext of Olympic safety, they have recently increased the U.S. troops by 6,000 and are going to deploy the nuclear-powered carrier "Nimitz," the battleships "Missouri" and "New Jersey," and many other warships at Pusan port and on the East Sea in the future. At the same time, they have placed the U.S. forces in South Korea and the entire South Korean armed forces under a state of vigilance. They are now scheming to mobilize even the Japanese armed forces.

Because of these maneuvers by the United States and the military group, the situation on the Korean peninsula has been extremely strained and has reached a grave stage where war may break out at any time.

This notwithstanding, No Tae-u, turning away from stark reality, has babbled about the surprise attack by the North and so on. This is indeed outrageous.

What is even more intolerable is the fact that he raved about the attempt by some subversive forces to hamper the Olympics and that the military should prevent this.

It can be said that this is an absurdity which has openly shown the wicked intention of mobilizing not only the police but also the military to bestially suppress the just anti-U.S. struggle of the people who demand independence, democracy, and reunification and the cohosting of the Olympics.

On the pretext of Olympic safety, the No Tae-u ring has formed the so-called Olympic Support Command and is atrociously suppressing the just anti-U.S., anti-fascist nation-saving reunification movement of our masses by mobilizing 100,000-strong military and police troops. However, our masses' anti-U.S. reunification movement is growing with each passing day.

Extremely frightened by this, the No Tae-u ring is attempting to mobilize even military troops and commit even a bloody massacre such as the Kwangju tragedy to host the Olympics unilaterally for the extension of its military rule and for the perpetuation of the division. This clearly shows that the independence and democracy of the society, the peace on the Korean peninsula, and the peaceful reunification can never be achieved without the elimination of the No Tae-u ring.

Our masses should never overlook or allow the suppression of the people and North-South confrontation rackets by the No Tae-u fascist ring that runs counter to the nation and reunification.

South Korea

'Summit' With Communist Bloc Leaders Considered
SK2807120088 Seoul YONHAP in English
1152 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP)—South Korea is considering inviting top leaders of the communist bloc as well as of its major allies to visit Seoul during the Olympic games period, a local TV network reported Thursday quoting a highly-placed government source.

MBC-TV (Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation) reported in its evening news that those on the projected invitation list were Soviet Communist Party Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev, Chinese Leader Deng Xiaoping, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

The report said the South Korean Government and its party may arrange an unofficial summit meeting among the four world leaders if the invitations are accepted.

The report said the South Korean officials believe that the presence of the four world political leaders at the Olympics would help guarantee a trouble-free Olympics and promote its diplomatic efforts to improve both political and economic relations with the communist countries.

Also, the South Korean Government expects the get-together of the four leaders would lead to the reconciliation between South and North Korea which have sharply confronted against each other since they fought a fratricidal Korean war 1950-53, according to the report.

Since his inauguration in February, President No Tae-u of South Korea has been seeking improved political and economic ties with the Soviet Union, China, and other communist bloc nations.

The South Korean Government has also been preparing an air-tight security for the Olympic games out of a fear that North Korea, which has been boycotting the Seoul games demanding to co-host the Olympics, may launch armed provocations or terrorist attacks to trouble the games.

SLOOC Head Appeals to North on Olympics
SK2807061688 Seoul YONHAP in English
0607 GMT 28 Jul 88

[By Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP)—Pak Se-chik, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), appealed to North Korea Thursday to participate in the Seoul Olympics and repeated his willingness to visit Pyongyang to explain Seoul's Olympic preparations to the North.

In this opportunity, I would like to once again encourage North Korea to participate (in the Seoul Olympics) in order to hasten the day when our ardent desire for reunification of the peninsula can be realized and when we can show a proud united people to the world, Pak said in a news conference on the occasion of the 50-day count-down to the Seoul games.

Pak said there is a two-step process for the North to participate in the games—the first of which concerns its acceptance of a proposal by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) that it stage five Olympic sports events.

The second step, he said, involves the North's participation in the games as a member of the IOC and the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC).

Regarding the first step, Pak said if North Korea accepts the IOC proposal on holding the five sports events, the IOC will make a final decision after reviewing the North's preparations for the games. He said, however, that time is running out.

To guarantee the success of the Seoul games, the IOC proposed that North Korea be allowed to stage all or part of five Olympic sports—table tennis, archery, women's volleyball, a preliminary round of the soccer competition, and the men's individual cycling road race.

Pak said, once the decision is made by the IOC (on Pyongyang's staging the five sports events), we will cooperate closely with the IOC and international federations of the five sports.

Noting that he has already expressed his willingness to visit Pyongyang to explain Seoul's preparations for the games, he said his position on the matter is unchanged.

When asked what he thinks about the possibility of North Korea's participation in the games, the SLOOC president said, well, I hope very much (the North will participate).

He further said Pyongyang's participation is a factor that will contribute to the successful hosting of the Seoul games.

Touching on the proposed talks between South and North Korean lawmakers, Pak said the dialogue can help the IOC make the final decision on such issues as the North's staging of the five sports events.

Both the quality and quantity of the Seoul Olympics will contribute to making it the greatest festival in the Olympic history, he said.

Talks to Focus on Nonaggression Pact, Olympics
SK2707234488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly will propose a meeting of 11-15 parliamentary delegates, each from the South and the North, to discuss the Pyongyang-offered full-house parliamentary talks and Pyongyang's participation in the Seoul Games.

In a second strategic meeting yesterday, chief policy-makers of the four parties decided to send the delegation to the truce village of Panmunjom on a day before Aug. 13, to be designated by the North.

No agenda will be fixed by the Seoul Assembly for the delegation's debates to give a freer hand to the Supreme People's Assembly of the North, said Yi Han-tong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

But it will focus on a non-aggression pact and Olympic issues, raised by Pyongyang in letters delivered to Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-sun in the name of Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the standing committee of the SPA, last Thursday and Tuesday.

The maximum number of the delegates was determined in consideration of the fact that Yang's standing committee is composed of 15, Yi explained.

Senior lawmakers will be selected for the Southern delegation to deserve the title of the meeting, "representatives' talk," not a working-level, preliminary talk which Pyongyang has refused, informed sources said.

The four chairmen of each party's policy committee initially billed Pyongyang's declaration of willingness to negotiate its participation in the Seoul Olympics as a scheme to renew its call for co-hosting.

They viewed Ho Tam's assertion Tuesday on holding no preliminary talks prior to a joint parliamentary conference as an old North Korean tactic to exploit it for Pyongyang's publicity of propaganda rather than to achieve a substantial outcome.

Yet they came to a decision to give a favorable reaction to the North Korean call for the parliamentary talks in step with the No Tae-u administration's series of proposals for appeasement between the two halves of the peninsula.

They agreed to ignore Ho's rejection of preliminary talk as it is "not an official posture of the North."

Opposition policy-makers maintained that it does not matter wherever the delegations' meeting is held, either Seoul, Pyongyang or Panmunjom.

Yi Han-tong of the government party objected to their opinion and insisted on holding it in a "neutral" place like Panmunjom.

In the meantime, a special Assembly panel on unification formed a letter-drafting committee with one each from the four parties.

Panel Members received a briefing from National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku on the North Korean proposal.

North, South Accept Music Concert Proposal
SK2807003088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Jul 88 p 9

[Text] Korean-born musician I-sang Yun's proposal of a joint concert by South-North Korean musicians at the demilitarized zone has got off the ground.

The "joint artistic event" between South and North Korea, the first in more than four decades of intense political hostility and ideological confrontation, seems to be turning in the reality as musicians in both sides have agreed to accept Yun's "idealistic and peaceful" offer.

Yun, a 71-year-old "expatriated" composer living in West Berlin, suggested a joint South-North musical concert to "offer a step toward peace by easing tensions between the divided nation" early this month during a visit to Tokyo.

Chon Pong-cho, president of the Korean Federation of Cultural and Artistic Organizations, said Monday that musicians in the south have wholeheartedly accepted Yun's offer.

Chon said he agreed with Yun on proposal of a joint musical concert to be held at the truce village Panmunjom in the middle of October this year through a long distance call to Yun in West Berlin.

Chon also said he would work out concrete steps for the "historic musical program." The president of the artists federation, in fact, offered cultural exchanges with North Korean counterparts several days after Yun's initial offer. The South Korean's proposal calls for overall cultural exchanges in such fields as music, drama, dance, cinema, fine arts and literature.

Even though details of the joint concert program are not decided, it is meaningful to see that musicians in the south and north have agreed to get together not only for musical harmony, but also for political harmony and the reunification of Korea.

It has been reported that North Korea accepted Yun's proposal prior to South Korean musicians affirmative reply.

The septuagenarian composer revealed in an interview with THE KOREA TIMES last December that he would want to compose an opera or symphonic works for the Seoul Olympics, "only if democracy was fully restored in Seoul."

Private Economic Council To Be Formed With PRC
SK2707234688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] A private economic organization will be inaugurated next month to handle joint ventures, trade and other overall economic matters between Korea and China.

The tentatively-named Korea Council on Economic Relations with China (KCERC), to be established under the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), will function as the only private channel dealing with Chinese trade matters, a FKI spokesman said.

With the projected establishment of the KCERC, the FKI has handed down guidelines to its affiliated private firms and economic organizations, including the Korea Federation of Small Business, encouraging them to participate in the private council.

The Chinese counterpart of the Korean council has yet to be decided upon, he said.

The projected council will collect the opinions of the private economic circle and make proposals to the government in connection with Korea-China relations.

While expediting the economic exchanges with China, it will work on medium or long-range plans, according to the spokesman.

He said that the organization will conduct various surveys on the Chinese situation and provided pertinent information to private companies.

If the Chinese counterpart is decided, the Korean council will change its title to the Korea-China Economic Council, the spokesman said.

Shipping Firms Seek Direct Line With China
SK2807002088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Jul 88 p 6

[Article by staff reporter Chae Hui-muk: "Major ROK Shipping Companies Eager To Open Direct Service Line With China"]

[Text] "Perhaps, there is no domestic shipping company which has not been offered a shipping agent contract by the Chinese side."

The remark of a shipping expert tells of how many contacts have been made between domestic shipping companies and the Chinese to open direct liner shipping services between the two countries.

Six deepsea shipping companies, two lines operating vessels to and from Southeast Asia and 12 companies running between Korea and Japan have become excited about the opening of direct services to and from China.

Among them, Choyang Shipping, Hung-A Shipping and Tongnama Shipping are very active.

Yang Chae-won, president to Tongnama Shipping, and Pak Chae-ik, vice president of Choyang visited China June 20-July 3 to meet shipping experts and Chinese authorities.

Yi Yun-chae, president of Hung-A reportedly consulted with officials of the state-run Chinese Ocean-going Shipping Co. (COSCO) to launch a direct shipping service to Shanghai from Pusan.

Besides these, Chonkyong and Anjin are contacting Chinese authorities and deepsea shipping companies such as Korea Shipping Corp. and Hyundai Merchant Marine are seeking contacts in secret.

The other shipping companies are also making desperate efforts to approach a step nearer the Chinese using a variety of channels.

In the early stages, all the trade between the two countries was made via Hong Kong-based Chinese companies due to the lack of diplomatic ties.

The trade, however, became active after the Chinese government adopted an open-door policy in the economic sector in December, 1978, although it is still formally illegal.

Domestic electronics makers have even been exporting 1 million black and white TV sets a year to China, demand being created by the Chinese government's action to propagate its modernization programs to its people via television.

As a result, bilateral trade sharply increased from \$600 million in 1981 to \$1.2 billion in 1986. The 1986 figure breaks down into \$1,305,000 tons of export cargo and 1,254,000 tons of imports in volume, according to government statistics.

Major import items are crude oil, coal, timber, soybeans, corn, raw silk and cotton, while export commodities are steel products, electronics parts, fertilizer, paper and textile products.

Those commodities are transported by ships from the west coast to China. But, there are no vessels with Korean flags entering Chinese ports yet due to the lack of diplomatic relations.

As a result, most export cargoes are transported by third flag carriers via Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan and as much as 70 percent is transshipped at Hong Kong.

Recently, domestic companies have reportedly been trying to transport cargoes to China, chartering foreign flag vessels.

For example, the Korea Coal Corp. has imported coal from China by direct sea route to save transport costs with the help of the Chinese government. Hyundai Merchant Marine transported 600,000 tons of coal by the direct sea route last December.

Similar cases were crude oil imports by Yukong via the Yukong Line and transport of timber, fertilizer and grains by the Korea Shipping Corp. on 46 occasions since 1984.

Amid the friendly atmosphere further triggered by the Seoul Olympics, domestic shipping companies are eager to open direct shipping services in the expectation that further friendly relation would be concluded between the two countries.

Chinese vessel tonnage stood at 12.34 million tons at the end of June last year, placing eighth in the world thanks to active promotion of the shipping industry since early '80s.

Chinese shipping policies are drawn up initiated by the state-run COSCO. But, the monopoly system faces destruction at the moment as the Chinese government has adopted a provincial autonomy system and encouraged competition in business.

As many as 120 provincial shipping companies have come into being and emerged as strong competitors of COSCO since the Chinese authorities allowed private businesses to engage in shipping services in 1980.

In particular, some provincial shipping companies have come competitive with COSCO as they are closely related with factories and ports in their provinces.

Japan made inroads into the Chinese shipping market in 1975 under a bilateral shipping cooperation agreement. But, Japanese shipping firms are discriminated against in terms of shipping ratio.

In the container sector, for example, cargo sharing ratio between Japan and China is 28:72 in trade to China and 15:85 in export cargoes.

Behind the lopsided loading factor of Japanese ships despite their highly sophisticated commercial skill is a strict restriction on calls of Japanese vessels to Chinese ports and Penavic's, the agent corporation for Japanese companies, discriminatory agent business. Penavic is governed by COSCO.

The other reason is that Chinese companies collect cargoes at cheap labor costs as there is no freight rate agreement between the two sides.

In particular, Penavic thoroughly represents the interest of COSCO. Foreign flag vessels are unable to transport cargoes without the signature of Penavic. As a result, cargoes based on CIF [cost, insurance, and freight] and C&F [cost and freight] contracts, are in the hands of China in transportation rights.

Such complicated shipping regulations have made it difficult for foreign shipping companies to transport cargoes from and to China.

In view of the Chinese shipping regulations, a shipping expert advised that domestic companies should not hurry in opening direct services.

He pointed out that there are frequent contacts with provincial branch offices of COSCO by domestic shipping companies in connection with direct services.

He recommended that a joint operation by domestic companies is preferable to single company operations, under the aegis of a private consultative body such as the Korea Shipowners Association.

But he added that a direct service would shorten the voyage to 4-5 days from the current more than two weeks in case of transshipment via Hong Kong.

Kim Yong-sam To Visit China in 'Near Future'
SK2807000488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Jul 88 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Kim Yong-sam Visit to Beijing"]

[Text] The "historic" trip to Beijing by Reunification Democratic Party president Kim Yong-sam will be realized in the near future, according to So Sok-chae, the party secretary general.

So, said, however, the RDP is still negotiating with Beijing over the timing of the visit and the list of Chinese leaders Kim will meet.

He said in a direct counter to a report on Tuesday by a Hong Kong-based English newspaper that Beijing has rejected an offer by Kim Yong-sam to visit China.

So expressed special regret that the English newspaper reported the story as if he did not visit China, adding "can I as the secretary general of a political party, tell a lie?"

In the meantime, RDP vice president Hwang Myong-su presided over a meeting of key post holders yesterday on behalf of Kim Yong-sam, who is now on vacation on Cheju Island.

After the meeting, RDP spokesman So Chong-won criticized the government for installing a retired general as the president of the Korea National Railroad.

He said the KNR president's "insincere attitude" toward the complaints of locomotive engineers resulted in a shocking strike, thus paralyzing the national traffic system.

The RDP spokesman also criticized the government for settling the labor strike through mobilization of the public authorities.

Daily on Shultz' Rhetoric on U.S. Aid to South
SK2707090288 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
21 Jul 88 p 3

["The Reporter's Eye" column by reporter Yi Chae-ho, of the foreign news department]

[Text] There is a common phenomenon in the many remarks made by high-ranking U.S. Administration officials since the 29 June democratization steps last year, namely, constant praise. They say that the ROK has attained amazing economic growth, and that it is now attaining a political miracle (democratization) as well. Was it so impressive that the ROK, which had seemed to be incapable of democratization, was making some progress, although precariously? The remarks on the ROK by high-ranking U.S. officials, such as Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and

Pacific affairs, who is said to be well versed in ROK affairs, and Clayton Yeutter, U.S. trade representative, were always full of praise for economic growth and the political miracle.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who left for home on 18 July, winding up his 3-day visit to the ROK, was no exception. Attending a symposium sponsored by the Korean Newspaper Editors Association, he spoke on the subject of "Democracy and Development—the Future of East Asia." His speech, which began with "...vigorous economic growth, the profound political change that has taken place over the last 1-year period, thoroughgoing Olympic preparations; all this reflects the spirit of the ROK people and commands respect from the entire world," was consistently filled throughout with praise for the economic and political development achieved by the ROK. "...Through the mass demand for democracy and enthusiastic support for the political candidates...the ROK people showed to the world a dramatic example of mass political forces exerting power...." "...The ROK even created new terminology in developmental economics. The ROK is now the most important example of the NIEs, namely, the newly industrialized countries and zones...."

The praise given by the U.S. officials is heart-warming in a way, for it makes us vividly feel that the concept of the ROK by the United States, our fraternal country, has changed so much.

However, we are likely to overlook some important points lurking behind this praise. One of these points is that the United States implicitly demonstrates that it assisted the ROK in its political development covertly and overtly. Since last year, the United States has listed the democratization of the ROK, along with the democratization of the Philippines, as one of the important achievements in the foreign policy of the Reagan administration. In other words, the U.S. support for the democratic forces helped bring about democratization.

Secretary Shultz did not forget to note this point. In his speech, Secretary Shultz crisply noted, "The progress made in the ROK and the Philippines in democratic revolution is an example of success that was made possible through a balance between the internal pressure for reforms and the friendly support from foreign countries." That the political development of a country has been made possible with the support of a foreign country does not sound sweet to one's ear, regardless of the result thereof.

Another noteworthy point lurking behind the praise is the so-called theory of responsibility, that is, the assertion that since the ROK has made such brilliant economic achievements, it should now bear corresponding responsibility. In other words, the ROK should open its markets. Although Secretary Shultz put it in a sweet-sounding expression, "Since the ROK has entered the

rank of the advanced democratic industrial countries, it now has a new responsibility for the international trade system," it is, without doubt, an open demand for opening markets.

It is pleasant to hear praise from the officials of fraternal countries. However, if some superiority complex lies beneath such praise or if the sweet-sounding words are intended to press for greater demands, the praise cannot be accepted merely as praise.

Trade Surplus With U.S. Decreases
SK2707234088 Seoul YONHAP in English
2333 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP)—Korea's trade surplus totaled 6.06 billion U.S. dollars during the first half of this year, an increase of 31.6 percent from 4.61 billion dollars in the same period of 1987, the Bank of Korea said Thursday.

Korea's trade surplus with the United States decreased by 15.1 percent to 3.90 billion dollars in the cited period from 4.59 billion dollars a year earlier, while the trade deficit with Japan declined by 29 percent to 2.12 billion dollars from 2.99 billion dollars, bank data showed.

During the first six months, exports to the United States registered 9.50 billion dollars, up 11.6 percent from the corresponding period of last year, while imports from the United States amounted to 5.63 billion dollars, up 43 percent, the central bank said.

Exports to the United States amounted to 1.74 billion dollars in June, down 0.2 percent from the same month of last year, marking the first time that Korea's exports to that country have decreased since trade disputes between the two countries have worsened.

Meanwhile, exports to Japan rose by 52.6 percent to 5.37 billion dollars during the cited period over a year earlier, while imports from Japan increased 15.1 percent to 7.49 billion dollars, the bank said.

U.S. Rejects PPD Call for Gleysteen Testimony
SK2807001088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Jul 88 p 2

[By correspondent Yi Chae-sung]

[Text] Washington—The U.S. State Department Tuesday rejected a letter from the Korean opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, which asked for two former U.S. officials to testify before the Korean National Assembly to clarify the U.S. role in the 1980 Kwangju civilian uprising.

The letter was delivered to Edward Derwinsky, undersecretary of state for security assistance, science, and technology, when PPD vice president Mun Tong-hwan and Rep. Cho Se-hyong met him Tuesday.

An hour after receiving the PPD letter, the U.S. undersecretary sent it back to the Korean Embassy in Washington, saying that the request for testimony by U.S. citizens is subject to scrutiny by U.S. law itself. The PPD demanded testimony by former U.S. ambassador William Gleysteen and former Korea-U.S. Combined Forces commander John Wickam.

Derwinsky expressed that the testimony request must be handled through a government-to-government contact, not through a specific Korean political party.

In the meantime, the PPD delegation was said to have called on the U.S. undersecretary to render positive cooperation when the PPD president Kim Tae-chung visits Washington either in November or December after the U.S. presidential election.

The U.S. undersecretary was said to have promised to extend full cooperation to Kim when he visits the United States.

Kim Tae-chung To Testify at Kwangju Committee
SK2707235088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] A special Assembly panel will hear testimonies from Kim Tae-chung, ex-defense minister Chu Yong-pok, ex-martial law commander Yi Hui-sung and Chong Tong-nyon on Aug. 11 to grasp the real picture during early days of the 1980 Kwangju uprising.

Kim Tae-chung and Chong Tong-nyon will appear as "victims" of the tragic event while the other two will testify as leaders of the military. Chong was prisoned in 1980 for arousing civilians in Kwangju before the uprising with money allegedly supplied by Kim Tae-chung.

The opposition demanded that former president Choe Kyu-ha appear before the panel to clarify his role at the time of the civilian turmoil on Aug. 12. The government party, however, said it is not desirable to summon the former head of state as it is considered improper.

The government and the opposition parties continued a tug of war yesterday over testimony of ex-president Choe Kyu-ha at a special Assembly panel on the 1980 Kwangju uprising.

The opposition demanded that former president Choe must appear at the panel to clarify his role at the time of the tragic event. The government party said it is not desirable to summon the former head of state as it is not fair treatment in honor of the ex-president.

In the fourth meeting of the panel yesterday at the Assembly, the opposition requested that Choe clarify why he suddenly visited the Middle East May 10-15 in 1980, a crucial period for the nation at that time.

Choe was also urged to make public the background story of an emergency Cabinet meeting on May 16 in 1980 when the Cabinet decided to declare martial law across the country, according to the opposition.

Pointing out that Choe was the commander-in-chief of the nation's military forces, the opposition claimed that the panel should find out what the ex-president ordered for the troop movement before and after the May 17 Kwangju uprising.

"What was the president's position on the formation of the Special Council for National Security Measures, which was headed by then Army strongman Chon Tu-hwan before he rose to power as President?", the opposition asked.

To clarify these and other unanswered questions, the opposition said, ex-president Choe must stand before the Assembly panel.

The Party for Peace and Democracy said it wants to place its president Kim Tae-chung as one of the witness to clarify whether the 1980 conviction of Kim under martial law command was right.

Further on Kim's Testimony

SK2807084688 Seoul YONHAP in English
0836 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP)—The special National Assembly panel probing the 1980 Kwangju uprising will hear testimony from four witnesses including opposition leader Kim Tae-chung at its first hearing on Aug. 11.

Kim, currently president of the leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, was sentenced to death by a military court in 1980 on a sedition charge in connection with the uprising.

The other three are Chong Tong-nyon, formerly a student of a Kwangju college when the uprising occurred, Chu Yong-pok, then defense minister, and Yi Hui-song, then martial-law commander.

Chong, who was also sentenced to death on a sedition charge, denied the charge, as did Kim Tae-chung. Their sentences were later commuted and they were granted amnesty.

Negotiators of the four political parties agreed to take the four witnesses in a meeting Wednesday. They, however, failed to agree on who will testify on Aug. 12 after a lengthy dispute over the date that former President Choe Kyu-ha should testify. Choe was president when the uprising occurred.

The opposition demanded that Choe appear before the panel so a clear picture of the situation in 1980 can be realized. The ruling party, however, said it is not desirable to summon a former head of state before the panel.

The negotiators agreed to meet again on Aug. 3 to resolve their differences.

Ruling, Opposition Parties Differ on Rail Strike
SK2807000288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Jul 88 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Mixed Reaction"]

[Text] As to the nationwide strike of the railway workers, the government and opposition parties yesterday showed mixed reaction: The Democratic Justice Party thought that the strikers were wirepulled by "external force," while the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy charged a lack of "sincerity" by the administration.

Pointing out that the railroad workers' union disregarded the accord reached with the management, DJP Secretary General Pak Chun-pyong commented, "It seemed that they were influenced by an outside force."

Party spokesman Kim Chung-wi said, "There is high possibility of an intervention by impure elements."

Kim expressed his worry about the strike by the train engineers who are government officials, saying, "There is no way to outlaw the police's staging a strike if a railroad strike is once tolerated."

Regarding that the government's get-tough stance against the strike was a political burden, Kim stated, "There was no prior consultation between the administration and the DJP in the arrest of the strike leaders."

Meanwhile, PPD president Kim Tae-chung noted, "It is regrettable that both the railroad workers staged the strike and the government employed a violent method to quell it."

He added that if the government became more sincere, the situation would not get worse.

Economic Growth Forecast at 8.5-9 Percent
SK2807063188 Seoul YONHAP in English
0625 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP)—Na Ung-pae, deputy prime minister and economic planning minister, forecast Thursday that the Korean economy could expand 8.5-9.0 percent in the second half of this year.

The current account surplus is expected to reach four billion to five billion dollars, the minister said.

The Economic Planning Board (EPB) forecast last month that the economy could grow 8.1 percent in the latter half of this year while the current account could register a surplus of 2.8 billion to 3.3 billion dollars.

In a report to a joint policy council meeting of the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Na predicted the economic growth rate for the entire year

could reach 10 percent while the current account surplus could surpass the 10 billion-dollar level.

The minister reported that he could find no specific reason for predicting that Korean businesses will slow down after the Seoul Olympics.

He said, however, that a decline in demand is expected after the Olympics in some sectors, including the tourism industry.

On inflationary pressure, Na predicted consumer prices could rise three percent in the second half of this year, raising the figure for the whole year to seven to eight percent.

To keep inflation for 1988 below six to seven percent, the government will expand imports of consumer goods and restrain rises of various service fares.

Government Seeks To Implement New Labor Policy
SK2807005088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0044 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP)—Labor Minister Choe Myong-hun said Wednesday that the government plans to push ahead with a labor policy which will cut working hours to a more suitable level and increase the minimum wage for low-wage earners.

The government is now studying ways to lower laborers' average working hours per week to the 44 to 48-hour level, Choe said during a luncheon meeting sponsored by the Federation of Korean Industries.

The average Korean laborer works 51.9 hours a week, according to the labor ministry.

Choe said he was not concerned about a possible drop in labor productivity resulting from a decrease in working hours as some local businesses which use the five-day workweek system do not suffer from lower productivity.

Choe also said the government would do its utmost to raise by a considerable amount the current minimum monthly wage of 117,000 won (161 U.S. dollars) next year, adding that as many as 2.7 million workers receive the law-regulated minimum wage among the nation's total labor force of 9.2 million.

Regarding the proposed revision of labor-related laws, the minister said the government will continue to ban the intervention of a third party in labor disputes and negate more than one trade union in a workplace.

Burma

Assembly Elects New President, Ministers

BK2707143988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Excerpts] The extraordinary session of the Fourth People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma opened in the People's Assembly conference hall at 1000 today. It was attended by 470 People's Assembly representatives. [passage omitted]

As the meeting progressed according to the agenda, People's Assembly representatives cast their secret ballot to fill a vacant seat in the State Council. The presiding chairman then announced that Thura U Kyaw Htin, representative from Rangoon Division's Mingaladon constituency-2, had been elected by the People's Council as secretary of the State Council as he received more than half of the votes. The meeting was then recessed briefly.

When the meeting resumed, the presiding chairman announced to the People's Assembly that the State Council had elected U Sein Lwin, member of the State Council, as chairman of the State Council. The matter was then endorsed by the People's Assembly. It was announced that U Sein Lwin, the chairman of the State Council, in accordance with Section A of Article 66 of the state Constitution, becomes president of the state. Next, the presiding chairman announced that members of the State Council had elected Thura U Kyaw Htin, member of the State Council, as secretary of the State Council. The matter was then approved by the People's Assembly.

As the meeting progressed, People's Assembly representatives cast their secret ballot to fill two vacant seats on the Council of Ministers. The presiding chairman then announced that General Saw Maung, representative from Rangoon Division's Taikkyi constituency-2, and Major General Pe Myaing, representative from Magwe Division's Natmauk constituency-1, had been elected members of the Council of Ministers as they received more than half of the votes.

Next, People's Assembly representatives cast their secret ballot to fill a vacant seat on the Council of People's Attorneys. The meeting was briefly recessed after the presiding chairman announced that Dr Maung Maung, representative from Mandalay Division's Northeast constituency-1, had been elected member of the Council of People's Attorneys as he had received more than half of the votes.

When the meeting resumed, the presiding chairman announced the matter submitted by the State Council on the Council of Ministers appointments. It was announced that Thura U Tun Tin has been appointed as prime minister and minister of finance and planning; U Ye Gaung as deputy prime minister and minister of

foreign affairs; U Than Tin as deputy prime minister and minister of mines; General Saw Maung, defense services chief of staff, as defense minister; and Major General Pe Myaing as minister of home and religious affairs. The matter submitted by the State Council was read by the presiding chairman and was endorsed by the People's Assembly.

The presiding chairman then announced that members of the Council of People's Attorneys had appointed Dr Maung Maung as chairman of the council and the matter was then endorsed by the People's Assembly.

Next, the presiding chairman announced that the matter on the implementation of the resolution laid down by the extraordinary congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party on reforms and changes to the state economic policy and guidelines had been approved by the People's Assembly as there were no discussions on the matter.

In accordance with the agenda, an open ballot was cast on the Bill Annuling the Private Enterprises Law as there were no discussions on the matter. The bill was passed as it received more than 75 percent of the required vote.

Next, the presiding chairman announced the matter on endorsement of Notification No 2 on the declaration of the state of emergency and imposition of martial law in Pegu Division's Prome Township was approved by the People's Assembly as there was no discussion on the matter.

The meeting ended successfully at 1400 after the presiding chairman signed the resolutions passed by the extraordinary session of the Fourth People's Assembly.

Council of Ministers Selects Premier, Ministers

BK2707140488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has issued Order No 5/88 announcing that the Council of Ministers has assigned Thura U Tun Tin the duties of prime minister and the minister of planning and finance; U Ye Gaung the duties of deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; and U Than Tin as deputy prime minister and minister of mines.

Also, issuing Order No 6/88, the Council of Ministers announces that exercising its rights under Section 19 of the Council of Ministers Law, Minister General Saw Maung has been assigned to the Defense Ministry and Minister Major General Pe Myaing to the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs.

The Council of Ministers, issuing Order No 7/88, also appointed Lieutenant General Than Shwe, People's Assembly representative of Pegu Division's Daik-u

Township constituency-2, as the deputy minister of defense since the State Council has already appointed him as a deputy minister under Notification No 107/88 of 27 June 1988.

Police Disperse 'Rioters' in North 26 July
BK2707143588 Hong Kong AFP in English 1425 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Rangoon, July 27 (AFP)—One person died, five were wounded and six arrested when police used firearms to disperse rioters in northern Burma on Tuesday, the NEWS AGENCY OF BURMA (NAB) reported Wednesday.

The rioting occurred on Tuesday, the day Sein Lwin, the leading figure in suppressing dissent in Burma, was named chairman of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) at a Central Committee meeting in Rangoon.

No reason was given for the riots but they were believed to be linked to dissatisfaction with the choice of Mr Sein Lwin, who on Wednesday was elected Burmese president by parliament.

Mr Sein Lwin was responsible for sending riot police to put down demonstrations by students in several major Burmese towns since March in which at least 50 have died, according to official accounts.

Diplomats put the figure at up to 200 people.

The riots in Myede on Tuesday, 400 kilometres north of Rangoon, were the first since General Ne Win, who has resigned as BSPP chairman, imposed martial law in his home town of Prome on Friday. Prome is 275 kilometres north of Rangoon.

Gen Ne Win resigned Saturday saying he was at least partly responsible for the March and June riots, seen as protests against his rigid socialist policies seen as impoverishing once-rich Burma.

NAB said one person died and five were wounded when police used firearms to quell riots in Myede Tuesday evening.

The agency said crowds of from 400 to 450 persons destroyed shops, buildings and houses in disturbances which went until early Wednesday.

Police trying to break up the disturbances were attacked by demonstrators with slingshots and stones causing police to shoot, NAB said.

In another incident in Myede early Wednesday, 50 people attacked a fire truck on its way to hospital with wounded demonstrators.

Briefs

Yunnan Delegation Trade Talks

The visiting delegation from Yunnan Province of the People's Republic of China headed by Mr Zhu Kui, Yunnan deputy governor, called on U Khin Maung Gyi, minister of trade, at the Inya Lake Hotel at 1830 today. Also present at the meeting were U Yan Naung Soe and Colonel Tin Gyi, deputy ministers of trade; and U Tin Aung Tun, director general of the Trade Department. The eight-member Yunnan delegation flew in to Rangoon at 1150 today and was received at Rangoon airport by Deputy Minister Col Tin Gyi, responsible officials, and the charge d'affaires of the PRC Embassy. The visiting delegation will stay in Burma until 7 August. [Text] [BK27071515 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Jul 88]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Radio Views USSR-PRC Talks on Cambodia
BK2807104988 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] The decision of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China to hold a special meeting to discuss the issue of Kampuchea is a most significant development. Any meeting of two super powers would be observed closely by all nations. For Malaysia and its ASEAN partners, the Kampuchean crisis has been a dominant issue for nearly 10 years. Certainly, the ASEAN community would be overjoyed if the Soviet and Chinese Governments can come to some agreement on Kampuchea. Neither of the two has been directly involved in Kampuchea. However, the fact remains that while the Soviet Union has all along provided assistance to Vietnam, the Chinese have given aid to the Pol Pot, a Khmer Rouge faction, and the coalition confronting the Vietnamese.

What ASEAN and the entire international community would like to see, is the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Of course, it is also vital that the supplies of arms to the Khmer Rouge should cease. Both are vital preconditions for the return of peace and stability to Kampuchea. The Soviet Union should use its influence on Vietnam to bring about a rethinking of national priorities by Hanoi's leaders. In fact, Mr Gorbachev's credibility on the world scene would be considerably enhanced if he could de-escalate the Kampuchean crisis.

Soviet's troops withdrawal from Afghanistan was both sensible and courageous. Similarly, Vietnamese troops must move out of Kampuchea. Vietnam should then be urged to pursue worthwhile economic growth in the way

that not only the Soviet Union and China, but also nearly all communist states are now doing. If Vietnam does not switch its priority to economic development, it will find itself even more isolated. As it is, the state of the Vietnamese economy is quite shabby.

The People's Republic of China for its part must recognize the difficulties that will prevail if it continues to provide massive military assistance to the Pol Pot faction. The fear that has been openly and freely expressed is that there might be a return or revival of the Pol Pot nightmare. The Chinese Government must prove its sincerity towards the Kampuchean people by agreeing to leave Kampuchea alone. In fact, ideally, an international agreement establishing a neutral state in Kampuchea, as was done for Austria more than 30 years ago, would be conducive to everybody's interest.

The international community must be willing to see the importance of an early solution to the Kampuchean crisis. The ASEAN members feel that just as the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Namibian crisis, and the Afghanistan problem have been the objects of super powers' concern recently, so too the Kampuchean issue must be tackled with determination. It can be confidently predicted, therefore, that Malaysia and its ASEAN partners will be observing the outcome of the forthcoming talks between China and the Soviet Union with much interest.

King Returns From Singapore Visit
BK2807152088 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay
1430 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] His majesty the king returned to Johore Baru tonight after completing a 3-day official visit to Singapore. The royal entourage left the island republic via Johor causeway. Singapore's President Wee Kim Wee saw off his majesty the king at the Istana [Palace].

Court Dismisses Application by ISA Detainee
BK2707151788 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0816 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Ipoh, July 27 (BERNAMA)—The High Court here Wednesday dismissed an application by Member of Parliament Karpal Singh to be released from a second detention order under the Internal Security Act (ISA).

Justice Abdul Malek Haji Ahmad made the decision after Federal Counsel Ng Aik Guan told the court that the home affairs minister had revoked the detention order on Tuesday.

Ng said the minister ordered the revocation following the Supreme Court decision on July 19 that the first detention order served on Karpal was valid.

The Supreme Court, in allowing an appeal by the government, had ruled that Karpal Singh should not have been allowed to be released from detention under the ISA and thus, the High Court had acted erroneously in granting the MP his first habeas corpus application on the matter on March 9.

Karpal Singh, a lawyer, was rearrested nine hours after being granted the application and was subsequently served with a second detention order under the ISA.

Speaking to reporters later, Karpal, accompanied by his family, relatives and friends said he would study the court's decision first before deciding his next course of action.

Cambodia

Defense Minister Greet SRV Counterpart
BK2807053088 Phnom Penh SPK in French
1133 GMT 27 July 88

[Text] On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the SRV war invalid day (27 July), PRK National Defense Minister Koy Buntha conveyed greetings to his Vietnamese counterpart, Le Duc Anh.

In his message, Buntha highly valued the traditional struggle of the Cambodian and Vietnamese Armed Forces against common enemies, particularly in the toppling of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. He underlined that the expansion of the Cambodian Armed Forces has been in progress thanks to the assistance of the SRV party and Army.

The Cambodian people, he added, forever engrave in their memory the Vietnamese Army's kindness, and vow to eternally maintain the special Cambodian-Vietnamese solidarity as well as that among the three Indo-Chinese countries.

Demand for PRK Dissolution Scored
BK2807043088 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in *Cambodian* 1300 GMT 27 Jul 88

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "An Inappropriate Demand"]

[Text] While the PRK is showing goodwill, flexibility, sincerity, and realism, such as the seven-point position presented by Hun Sen, comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the informal meeting in Jakarta, to create new possibilities and impetus for the process of finding a political solution to the Cambodian problem and that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the other side has instead demanded that we dissolve the PRK regime along with the elimination of the Pol Pot group.

This is an inappropriate demand which completely runs counter to reality in Cambodia and to a political solution based on equality, reason, and justice for the Cambodian

problem. In fact, everyone knows that the demand for the dissolution of the PRK regime and the elimination of the Pol Pot group involves two different issues. The demand to dissolve the PRK regime is not correct because the PRK Government was set up through elections by the Cambodian people, and no one has the right to dissolve this government by violating the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. Furthermore, this demand is a maneuver to create conditions for the return to power of the Pol Pot genocidal clique in Cambodia. This is not a political solution but a way to topple the PRK at the negotiating table which, for nearly 10 years, people have not been able to do militarily, politically, or diplomatically.

It is worth specifying that the participation of Pol Pot in any political solution and his return to power cannot be done because Pol Pot is fully responsible for the destruction and genocide of over 3 million Cambodian people. Even if this return does materialize, the Cambodian people certainly cannot accept it. More than ever, world public opinion has been firmly denouncing the Pol Pot clique and categorically demanding that any possibilities for the Pol Pot clique to return to power should be thwarted and that this clique should be put on trial at an international tribunal.

In its recent issue, THE AUSTRALIAN stressed that Pol Pot is threatening the peace process and wants to return to power to carry out a massacre. There is no doubt that as long as Pol Pot is not eliminated, the Cambodian people will not enjoy peace. The elimination of the Pol Pot genocidal regime is not only the Cambodian people's aspiration but also a demand of progressive mankind throughout the world.

With the only desire to quickly have peace and stability to definitively end the bloodshed and destruction of people's lives and property, and from a lofty sense of responsibility for the motherland's destiny and the Cambodian people's survival, the PRK Government recently put forth a seven-point position on a political solution to the Cambodian problem aimed at breaking the deadlock which has been dragging on for nearly 10 years over the Cambodian problem, and advancing the process in the search for a reasonable and just political solution for Cambodia.

We reaffirm that the Cambodian people love peace and want to live in peace to build an independent, prosperous, and glorious Cambodia, but we certainly reserve the right to defend ourselves when we are forced to fight to firmly defend national independence, revolutionary gains, and to ensure the survival of our land and people.

We firmly denounce the demand for dissolving the PRK along with the elimination of Pol Pot. This is a dark maneuver against the PRK and we demand that people should sincerely and fully cooperate in finding a political

solution to the Cambodian problem and that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia in accordance with the expectations of world public opinion.

Chea Sim Visits Kien Svay District
*BK2707075188 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 July 88*

[Text] On the morning of 26 July, a party, state, and front delegation led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, who was accompanied by Comrade Ros Chhun, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, paid a visit to cadres, staff, and people in Kien Svay District of Kandal Province.

The delegation was welcomed upon arrival by Comrade Lim Thi, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of Kandal Province Provisional Party Committee, as well as many cadres, staff, and people in Kien Svay District.

Following the report by Comrade Kong Chheng, Kien Svay District Provisional Party Committee secretary, on all-around achievements and developments in the district during the past nearly 10 years, Comrade Chea Sim highly valued the efforts by cadres, staff, and people throughout the district in defending and building local villages and communes, making Kien Svay District acquire a new appearance and firm progress.

He pointed out that the Cambodian revolution's progress in all fields, particularly the truly significant expansion of the KPRAF, which have favored the seven consecutive withdrawals of the SRV Army volunteers and have moved toward taking upon themselves the responsibility of defending the nation and revolutionary gains. Comrade Chea Sim also denounced enemies' tricky and slanderous maneuvers and propaganda aimed at reestablishing the genocidal Pol Pot regime on our Cambodian soil. Moreover, he called on cadres, staff, and people throughout Kien Svay District, particularly leading state authorities at all levels, to heighten their sense of responsibility and self-reliance in defending villages and communes by ceaselessly developing and strengthening their armed forces, especially their local militia, and to pay attention to improving the living conditions of the people, resolving their every difficulty and need, and providing democratic rights to society, as well as trying to successfully implement the rear battlefield policy toward the front battlefield, particularly toward the families of the fallen and disabled combatants. At the same time, he added, they should maintain and further strengthen national and international solidarity relations, especially special militant solidarity relations between Cambodia and Vietnam, and enthusiastically participate in the movement to build and consolidate villages and communes, the movement to build

real revolutionary forces in all sectors, and the movement to increase production in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the national day of 7 January.

On the same occasion, the delegation visited and distributed gifts to families of fallen and disabled combatants and militant workers in Thkom village, Banteay Dek commune, and cadres and militiamen in Koki commune, Kien Svay District.

Agriculture Ministry on Early July Production
BK2707125488 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1112 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 27—By the first week of this month, Kampuchean farmers had turned up 496,000 ha of crop land and put some 257,800 ha under rice by transplanting or direct sowing, says a communique released recently by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The acreage put under rice represented only 14 per cent of the plan but it showed an increase of 87,700 ha over the same period last year, the communique notes. It further says that the provinces of Kompong Thom, Prey Veng, Takeo, and Battambang were taking the lead in rice cultivation with 35,384; 29,122; 27,414; and 24,180 ha respectively.

Besides, more than 86,100 ha were put under subsidiary food and industrial crops. This year, Kampuchea plans to grow rice on 1,800,000 ha.

Vietnamese Bring Fresh Troops to Kampot
BK2807011488 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Excerpt] On 18 July, the Vietnamese enemy brought 100 fresh Vietnamese soldiers from Vietnam through Kampot to Trapeang Rumduol, and 60 others to Kaoh Sla in Kampot District, Kampot Province. On 19 July, another 120 Vietnamese soldiers were brought to positions on Toy hill in Kampot District. On 25 July, the Vietnamese enemy brought 500 fresh Vietnamese soldiers by boat to Kep. In 3 days—18, 19, and 25 July—the Vietnamese enemy brought 780 fresh soldiers from Vietnam to Kampot District. [passage omitted]

Briefs

Young Volunteers Joining Army

During the first six months of 1988, Prey Veng Province received thousands of young volunteers in good physical condition into the Army. Among those youths, 1,338 were students who recently finished their junior high school studies and 163 came from local militias. They volunteered for the Army, contributing to defending revolutionary gains and maintaining the stability and

security of the Cambodian motherland. [Excerpt] *[BK2807021688 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 88]*

Indonesia

Sihanouk Criticisms of Khmer Rouge, PRK Viewed
BK2707014188 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Moments before leaving Paris for Jakarta as a guest of President Suharto, Prince Sihanouk said that the countries supporting the Khmer Rouge-dominated Cambodian coalition would bear the overall responsibility for the new tragedy that would befall the Cambodian people. In his opinion, the new tragedy will be inevitable after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Several conclusions can be drawn from Sihanouk's remarks. One conclusion is that the Phnom Penh government under the leadership of Heng Samrin will be unable to defend itself against the Khmer Rouge attacks after Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Cambodia, even though the Phnom Penh government itself claims to the contrary. Another conclusion is that Sihanouk believes that it would be better for the Phnom Penh government to voluntarily dissolve itself rather than being dissolved by the Khmer Rouge. If the Phnom Penh government dissolves itself, the Khmer Rouge will be dissolved in return, paving the way for the creation of a free, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia under the leadership of Sihanouk.

However, it can be concluded from the seven-point proposal made by Hun Sen at the Jakarta informal meeting in Bogor that the Phnom Penh government is not prepared to dissolve itself. The position of the Phnom Penh government is similar to that of the Kabul government which is also not ready to dissolve itself because the latter is confident of its ability to defend itself from the Afghan resistance.

According to Sihanouk's proposal, if both the Phnom Penh government and the Khmer Rouge are prepared to dissolve themselves, an international peacekeeping force will be brought in to assert a cease-fire. According to Sihanouk, China will agree to the proposal provided the four Cambodian factions agree. However, Sihanouk's proposal has been rejected by both the Phnom Penh government and the Khmer Rouge. The Phnom Penh government's rejection was reiterated by Hun Sen in his seven-point proposal.

Thus, when Sihanouk criticizes the Khmer Rouge, his criticisms [words indistinct] the Phnom Penh government. This is Sihanouk's dialectic that must not be understood unilaterally. When he criticizes the Khmer Rouge, he likewise criticizes the Phnom Penh government.

Laos

Significance of Jakarta Proposal Viewed

BK2707163788 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0500 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Unattributed commentary: "The Lao Delegation's Reasonable Proposal at the Jakarta Informal Meeting Constitutes a Significant Step Toward the Settlement of the Cambodian Problem and the Establishment of a Zone of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The informal meeting on the Cambodian problem and on peace and stability in Southeast Asia began on 25 July in Jakarta, Indonesia, with the participation of the representatives of the PRK Government and the representatives of the opposition tripartite Cambodian side, together with the Indochinese countries, Laos and Vietnam; the ASEAN countries, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore, the Philippines, and Thailand; and some other countries concerned. This is a political event of great significance in Southeast Asia. It is a step aimed at fulfilling the objective of peacefully and smoothly settling the Cambodian problem that has dragged on for more than 9 years.

At this informal meeting, the LPDR delegation led by Thongsavat Khaikhamphouthou, acting foreign minister, advanced a seven-point proposal on the setting up of a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The proposal views the various points needed to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality, friendship, and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons, so as to contribute to building peace and development in the world. This peace will be based on respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; noninterference in each other's internal affairs; nonuse of force or threats in their mutual relations; respect for each country's waters and territory, and for the special economic zones of the countries in the Eastern Sea; building of equitable friendship relations and lasting cooperation; and refraining from carrying out activities to undermine each other—either directly or indirectly. At the same time, the countries in this region must refrain from setting up or participating in any military alliances with any countries inside or outside of this region with a view to opposing one another, to using or permitting each country's territory to be used to oppose other countries.

The proposal made by the LPDR delegation also outlined a peaceful solution to the conflicts and differences among the countries in this region in accordance with the UN Charter, by not taking advantage of each other. Cooperation must be promoted among the countries in this region in the economic, scientific, technical, cultural, information, sports and gymnastic, and tourism fields on the basis of ensuring each other's mutual interests and mutual benefits, and guaranteeing the rights and interests of those countries without access to the sea in accordance with international law. Any forms

of assistance from and cooperation with the countries outside this region as well as from international organizations must not be attached with any political conditions and must not be detrimental to the security and interests of other countries. Multifaceted relations must be established with the countries inside and outside this region on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The LPDR delegation's reasonable proposal advanced at the Jakarta informal meeting also noted the consistent efforts made by the LPDR, together with the SRV and the PRK, in the quest to peacefully settle and end the conflict in Cambodia in accordance with the aspirations of the Cambodian people as well as those of the world people who wish that peace and stability prevail in Cambodia, thus contributing to stabilizing and bringing peace to this region. The proposal also conforms to the current overall trend in the world of trying to settle problems through negotiations and by refraining from resorting to armed confrontation.

However, the informal meeting will not achieve its objective if only one side has good intentions. The success of the meeting depends on the contributions made by all the parties concerned to resolve the problem which public opinion has long desired to settle.

Committee Statement on Reunification of Korea

BK2707034488 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 26 Jul 88

[Statement issued by the Lao Committee for Support of Peaceful Reunification of the Korean Nation; date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people and the anniversary of the victory of the Korean liberation war, the Lao Committee for Support of Peaceful Reunification of the Korean Nation issued the following statement:

As everybody knows, the situation in the Korean peninsula still remains tense as a result of the concentration of a large number of military forces and weapons, including nuclear weapons, in South Korea. Such concentration of military forces and weapons has seriously threatened world peace and security. At the same time, the South Korean administration, vigorously supported and assisted by the United States, has brutally and viciously suppressed the South Korean people who have carried out movements of struggle for a peaceful reunification of the Korean nation and for freedom, democracy, and social progress. By carrying out such suppression, the South Korean administration has derided the just aspirations of the Korean people who want to reunify the nation and together build the prosperous country. The Korean people have carried out the movements of struggle in accordance with the world trend for a settlement of all disputes through political means.

The Lao Committee for Support of Peaceful Reunification of the Korean Nation, as well as the Lao people, has consistently supported the just struggle of the Korean people and all reasonable and creative proposals of the DPRK, which are aimed at turning the Korean Peninsula into a peaceful and nuclear-free zone. The Lao committee and people have particularly supported the DPRK's new proposal for a North-South meeting with the participation of representatives of all political parties as well as representatives of the people of all classes and organizations in the society for national concord and detente in advance to the achievement of peace and peaceful reunification of the nation, thus contributing to safeguarding peace, stability, and security in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

Philippines

Further on U.S. Bases Talks Situation

Details of U.S. Offer Reported

HK2807050088 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Jul 88 pp 1, 6

[By Chay Florentino]

[Text] The Philippines broke off talks on the bases with the United States because of an "inflexible" U.S. offer of a \$1.04-billion compensation package, half of which represents salaries to Filipino base workers and local purchases.

A Filipino official also disclosed yesterday Manila is demanding \$1.2-billion a year from Washington for the use of its military facilities here from 1989-91.

Only cash, commodities, military aid, and possible easier debt terms comprise the compensation package being sought by Manila, the official who requested anonymity said. (See table).

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus suspended talks Tuesday with U.S. negotiators because of disagreement over the amount Washington should pay for the use of six military bases here.

Manglapus and U.S. negotiators have refused to disclose their respective positions on the issue of compensation in the ongoing review of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement.

The unnamed official, however, said the U.S. panel is willing to offer only up to \$1.04 billion a year as compared to the Philippine panel's demand of \$1.2 billion.

Under the proposed U.S. package, \$360 million would be in cash for economic and military aid while \$180 million would be in the form of commodities such as wheat, tobacco, soybean, cotton and milk.

The remaining \$500 million would represent the salaries of Filipino base workers as well as U.S. purchases of local goods.

Finance Undersecretary Juanita Amatong, a member of the Philippine panel, said she and her fellow negotiators felt they were being cheated by this computation of the U.S. compensation package.

The unidentified official said Manila is asking \$400 million in cash and \$100 million in the form of commodities. The remaining \$700 million is to be in the form of military assistance and possibly debt relief.

Manglapus said his panel's position on the issue of compensation has already been "subjected to change."

"We feel that the position we are taking is a reasonable one," he said without citing figures.

"I'm open to any suggestions on the resumption of talks, but we have to be assured that the position taken, given to us by the American panels as inflexible is indeed not inflexible," Manglapus told a press briefing yesterday.

"I'm open to reasonable suggestions," he said "We have never been inflexible."

Under the RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement, Washington is committed to pay Manila \$180 million a year from 1985-89 for the use of Clark air base, Subic naval base, and four other smaller military installations.

Washington, however, has warned that budgetary problems prevent a substantial increase in economic and military aid for the last two years of the bases lease which ends in 1991.

Disagreement Over Payment

Philippines	U.S.
\$400m	Cash \$360M
\$100M	Commodities \$180M
\$700M	Other Forms# \$500M
\$1.2B	Total/Year \$1.04B

#RP version: Military aid, easier debt terms; U.S. version: Base salaries, local procurement

Manglapus on Future of U.S. Ties

HK2807082788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Philippine-U.S. relations may be affected by the suspension of the Military Bases Agreement talks. Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said that if no agreement is reached on the military bases issue, relations between the two countries will very likely be affected. Manglapus also remarked that our government may even suspend ties with the United States. [sentence as heard]

An issue of contention was the Philippines' demand for more than \$2 billion from the United States for the use of military bases in the country for the next 2 years.

U.S. Arms Shipments Unaffected
HK2807110388 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
1000 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has said that the suspension of negotiations on the future of the U.S. military bases in the country will not affect the arrival of military equipment for the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The United States is paying \$180 million every year for the use of its military bases in the country. Of the said amount, \$60 million is allotted for military aid. The review of the military bases agreement was suspended 2 days ago when the United States refused to accede to the Philippines' demand for \$1.2 billion compensation, annually, for the use of its six military facilities in the country until 1991.

Justice Secretary Urges Stand
HK2807070988 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez has stressed the need for President Aquino to issue a definite stand on the future of the U.S. military bases in the country. Ordonez supports the removal of the military installations, although he admits that the country's economy would be adversely affected by the move. Ordonez also expressed his support for Manglapus' position on the amount of compensation the United States must pay for the maintenance of their bases until 1991. [Ordonez recording indistinct]

Bases Conversion Funds Part of 1989 Budget
HK2807063788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 28 Jul 88 p 6

[Text] Budget Secretary Guillermo Garague disclosed yesterday that the proposed 1989 budget of P228.9 billion contains an "unprogrammed appropriation" of P2.5 billion to convert the six U.S. bases here into commercial ventures should the U.S. pull out of the country before 1991.

At the same time, the House of Representatives urged the Senate to immediately act on its concurrent Resolution No 17 seeking to create a P7.5-billion contingency fund for the bases conversion program, in the light of the breakdown of talks between the RP [Republic of the Philippines] and U.S. panels reviewing the bases agreement.

Carague said the government will start allotting P2.5 billion a year until 1991, by which time the national government would have accumulated a total of P7.5 billion for the U.S. bases conversion program for economic use.

Rep Jose de Venecia (Laban [Lakas ng Bayan—People's Power], Pangasinan), principal author of the House resolution, Rolando Andaya (Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], Camarines Sur), Jose Yap (PDP-Laban, Tarlac) and Elesito Payumo (LP, Bataan) said the measure will provide projects and mechanism to minimize economic dislocations in case of a partial or total withdrawal of U.S. military bases from the country.

The program includes the transfer of Philippine military camps (Aguinaldo, Bonifacio, Crame, Nichols Air Base) and the Ninoy Aquino International Airport to an area of approximately 10,000 hectares in Clark Air Field.

Subic Bay will be converted into an international ship repair facility, headquarters of the Philippine Navy, ship refueling station for all flags, export processing zone, industrial park and free port.

Meanwhile, Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez said the Philippines is ready to harness its managerial resources in pursuing effective alternative uses for the military bases.

Reacting to the indefinite suspension of the review talks, Ordonez said the government's decision whether to negotiate or not for the extension of the agreement after its expiration in 1991 "is a crucible of the statesmanship of President Aquino and a gauge of the strength of her personality."

Youth Groups Plan Rallies
HK2807101788 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Negotiations between the Philippines and the United States on the retention of U.S. military bases in the country has come under strong attack by several cause-oriented organizations, which also announced plans to stage a series of demonstrations calling for the expulsion of the military bases in the country. Here is Nolan Sison of Mobile Unit No 22 with more details:

[Begin recording] [Sison] A cause-oriented group has emphatically denounced the suspended negotiations on the Republic of the Philippines-U.S. military bases agreement. It strongly opposed the country's bargaining for compensation which the United States could not afford to pay.

This was the statement of the Kadena [Kabataan Para sa Demokrasya at Nasyonalismo—Youth for Democracy and Nationalism], which claimed that the Aquino government is now a rightist government. According to Kadena spokesman Joel Adarna, the present government is no longer a centrist government because it upholds the interests of the U.S. Government. Consequently, these cause-oriented groups plan to stage a series of protests to oppose the country's negotiations with the United States. They demand the removal of the military bases in the Philippines.

[Joel Adarna] To condemn the negotiations, we will hold a series of protests. On 1 August, we will go to the Senate, where we will voice our sentiments and reveal the names of senators and military men who are pro-bases and pro-imperialist.

On 2 August, we will proceed to JUSMAG [Joint United States Military Advisory Group] in Quezon City to denounce its presence here, because it is an instrument or an agency used by the imperialist United States for the maintenance of its military bases here.

On 3 August, we will hold a protest rally in front of the U.S. Embassy to demand an end to U.S. domination of the country.

On 5 August, we will be joined by other progressive student and youth organizations such as the CEGP [College Editors' Guild of the Philippines], the League of Filipino Students, the Student Christian Movement of the National Union of Students of the Philippines, and many others.

So, on the 30 July, next Saturday, there will be a forum or a congress to discuss the expulsion of the U.S. military bases here. Our guests will be Senator Joseph Estrada and Senator Lorenzo Tanada, who fully support Senate Bill 413, as well as the removal of U.S. military bases from the country. The bill bans the storage of nuclear weapons in the bases. [end recording]

Paper Views Collapse of Talks

HK2807064188 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*
in English 28 Jul 88 p 4

[Editorial: "The Collapse of the Bases Talks"]

[Text] We won't be surprised if after yesterday's collapse of the bases talks, there will follow a reconciliation between the American and Philippine bases panels. It has happened several times before. It could happen again.

But for our government to go back to the negotiations table after being rebuffed so many times by the U.S. panel and after having had to adjust its demands and accommodate its counterpart is no longer diplomacy. It is pure and simple masochism, alloyed with a lot of self-deception.

When we entered these talks, we were told by our foreign secretary that the review was in no way related to the future fate of the bases. Its agenda was strictly the remaining life of the agreement—how much compensation for the Philippines mainly.

If this was truly the case, then logically we should have entered the review seeking mainly to get as high a compensation for the final years of the MBA [Military Bases Agreement], and should totally leave out of the discussion any mention of the fate of the bases beyond

1991. If the Americans offered more, great; that would be remembered by us when the time comes to discuss the fate of the bases. If they offered little or nothing, then we say all right too; the U.S. would have to hope that it won't affect our decision on the future of the bases.

This should have been the way to talk to the U.S. from the beginning of the review up to now. But it seems that what our panel may have told the Americans went something like this instead.

What you pay us from 1989 to 1991 will decide whether a new bases treaty will have a chance or not. Grant us aid to the tune of \$1.2 billion a year for the new two years, and you may be reasonably certain the country will be induced to grant you a new treaty.

There is a crucial difference between these two negotiating postures that must not be missed. The first fully protects the nation's options on the bases question, but without being blind to the advantage of getting fair compensation during the remaining life of the MBA. The second colludes with the U.S. in typing up the nation's options by making aid during the next two years a kind of bribe for a new bases treaty.

If the second was indeed the proposal made by our panel, we may have much to thank Ambassador Platt for turning it down. Never have so many Filipinos owed so much to one American.

Paper Comments on Compensation Offer

HK2807062988 Manila *THE MANILA CHRONICLE*
in English 28 Jul 88 p 4

[Editorial: "We don't Need Recycled Money"]

[Text] The Bases review talks were hopelessly deadlocked last Tuesday on the issue of compensation. Although the American panel denies that talks have collapsed, and that both panels are expected to return to the negotiating table shortly, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus is less optimistic.

"The positions are so far apart," Mr Manglapus said, "I don't think we can resume (the talks)."

Sources in the Philippine panel said that the Philippine Government is seeking a compensation of \$1.2 billion a year for the remaining two years of the current bases agreement. This is a quantum leap from the measly \$180 million America is paying us annually.

The American panel, for its part, has reportedly included in its computation of the compensation package the salaries of 70,000 Filipino base workers as well as the cost of local goods procured by the U.S. government for use in its installations here.

In other words, the American panel is trying to pad its offer by recycling old money, knowing full well that what we need is a fresh infusion of funds. This does not speak well of the so-called "special relations" between our countries that the American government likes to wax nostalgic about.

When the U.S. government insists on counting every penny it spends in the Philippines as part of compensation for the use of the bases, it delivers the message that the bases agreement is merely a business transaction. And in business, there are no friendships—much less special friendships. There are only tactical alliances.

The only answer to such a view of the bases agreement is one that Mr Manglapus articulated several months ago: If America cannot afford to pay our price for the use of our land, then it should get out.

When he walked out on the talks, Mr Manglapus was merely expressing the displeasure of a growing number of Filipinos over the status of RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. relations. While as a people we have grown in our perception of the world and our place in it, our sense of independence and national sovereignty, America continues to see us as its wards who can always be counted on to serve its interests.

It is about time America awoke to the changing realities in RP-U.S. relations.

Filipinos should be heartened by the foreign secretary's fighting stance. For although some of his critics have in the past dismissed his nationalist posture as mere rhetoric that we can expect from a negotiator, Mr Manglapus has consistently upheld the interests of the Filipino people in the face of American pressure.

Officials Explain Nuclear Reactor Pool Leakage
BK2807122288 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English
1000 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] The leak discovered at the nuclear reactor pool in (Dilimon), Quezon City is not alarming. Authorities at the Philippine Nuclear Research Institute [PNRI] say the leak was not distressing in terms of danger from radiation but it means expenses to repair the equipment. Anne Cruz filed this follow-up report:

[Begin recording] [Anne Cruz] PNRI Director Quirino Navarro, in an interview this afternoon, assured the public that there is no danger regarding the leak discovered in the nuclear reactor pool. The equipment were shut down because of fear that leakage could cause harmful effect to peoples' lives and to the environment. Quirino said that as long as the reactor is not operating the public is absolutely safe. What worries the institute is that it would take time for the reactor to be repaired and the cost is alarming. The source of leakage cannot yet be determined but the institute is trying to find means to repair the leak at a minimum cost. The personnel

explained that water that was lost in the pool lining is very pure and is being kept in this condition to minimize induced rate of activity while the reactor is operating. The water also controls corrosion of the reactor component. Navarro admitted that the water contains harmless traces of induced radioactivity but it is detectable by the waste sensor measuring instrument in PNRI. Research showed that a person can manage to drink all of the 143,000 liters of water in the pool and still ingest a small fraction of the total radioactivity intake allowed in 1 year.

[Quirino Navarro] There is nothing to be alarmed about because what is reported is the leak of pure water from the pool liners of our research reactor. The research reactor is only 3 megawatts and this is located inside a pool. Some of this (?initial) water is used for shielding purposes and at the same time for cooling purposes. Now, this water has leaked into microscopic holes in the liner. Where they are is what we are trying to find out. It takes some time to do it, because we have to do it step by step because each procedure has to be approved by our reactor safety committee before the next step can be done or any change in procedure can be done by our nuclear engineers, who are in charge of the repair of this reactor.

[Anne Cruz] Navarro pointed out that the reactor fuel is not leaking. The PNRI has taken steps to locate and repair the pool leak by suspending the reactor operation. [end Recording]

Expert Gives Assurances

HK2807055588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0400 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] The Philippine Nuclear Research Institute is investigating the extent of a radiation leak from the three-megawatt nuclear plant in Quezon City. The plant was reportedly closed for fears of radiation. Senator Jose Lina, chairman of the Senate Science and Technology Committee, requested that the results of the investigation be given to him in private.

Meanwhile, in an interview with PBS [Philippine Broadcasting System] News, Quirino Navarro, Philippine Nuclear Research Institute director, said that what is coming out from the plant is pure water and the citizens should not worry:

[Begin Navarro recording] We are carrying out normal procedures to detect the leak. The reported leak is pure water, (?demineralized) water. This is what comes out from our reactor pool liner. We have 144,000 liters of such water and they are coming out slowly into the pool liner. There is no cause for concern because what is coming out is pure water. [end recording]

However, Navarro confirmed the emission of radioactivity from the plant, but assured that it was at very low level and will not bring about any harm.

[Begin Navarro recording] We have detected radioactivity because our instrument which is very delicate and sophisticated can measure even the slightest level. My fellow experts say that the level is so low that it is well-below the so-called working limits, i.e. the level in which one can work in areas with radioactive material. A person would have to drink an entire pool of 144,000 liters in order to comply with the working limits. We would drown before we got the radioactivity. The people have nothing to worry about. [end recording]

Meanwhile, an emergency public committee hearing was called by Senator Lina. The committee will come up with a recommendation to help the Philippine Nuclear Research Institute. He also directed the Senate's technical committee to prepare a plan for the study.

Aquino Aide Confirms Marcos' \$5-Billion Offer
HK2807085188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0754 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Manila, July 28 (AFP)—Philippine Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig confirmed Thursday that former president Ferdinand Marcos had offered five billion dollars to the government to return from exile in the United States.

But Mr. Macaraig, the chief aide of President Corazon Aquino, said the offer was "just a ploy" for Mr. Marcos to escape indictment in a U.S. court.

He told reporters that Manila's ambassador to Washington Emmanuel Pelaez had reported earlier this month that Mr. Marcos had informed two Americans of the offer, including a Mr. Gregor from the University of California at Los Angeles.

The LOS ANGELES TIMES, quoting political scientist James Gregor, reported Tuesday that Mr. Marcos had offered five billion dollars to Manila in return for allowing him to come back and dropping U.S. charges against him.

Spokesmen for Mr. Marcos denied the story.

Mrs. Aquino said Wednesday that Mr. Marcos should return the money before negotiating his return. Manila is seeking to recover up to 10 billion dollars which Mr. Marcos allegedly looted from government coffers during his rule.

U.S. federal officials want Mr. Marcos indicted on fraud and conspiracy charges in connection with his alleged use of Philippine government money to buy art and real estate in the United States.

Mr. Marcos fled the country in 1986 after a popular revolt ended his 20-year rule and installed Mrs. Aquino in his place.

The Aquino government had initially banned his return due to national security concerns. However, Manila later said he may be allowed to return here so that criminal charges may be filed against him.

The criminal charges would pave the way for Manila to recover over a billion dollars in alleged Marcos money, hidden in Swiss banks.

The Philippine consul in Hawaii said Thursday that Mr. Marcos and his wife Imelda had returned to their rented home in Honolulu after going into hiding because of an alleged assassination threat.

The couple are "right here in Honolulu at this very moment, back in their residence," Consul General Tomas Gomez said over DZRH Radio in a long-distance telephone interview.

He said he did not believe the Marcoses' claim that guards saw guns sticking out of the windows of three cars driving by their home.

(Mr. Gomez said in Hawaii Wednesday that the report may have been a ruse to divert attention from reports that the former president had offered five billion dollars for permission to return to the Philippines.)

Aquino Reacts to Alleged Offer
HK2807090388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has said that former President Marcos should first send the \$5 billion he was offering before she would talk to him. This was the president's reaction to reports stating that the former president has offered \$5 billion in exchange for his return to the country. This report was earlier denied by former President Marcos' spokesman Gemmo Trinidad in Hawaii.

[Begin recording in English] [Aquino] Marcos' spokesman, he says he's denying it, how can I still insist on it? But I guess what is better is if Marcos is really sincere to send the \$5 billion here first.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Aquino] Send the \$5 billion here, then we will talk. [end recording]

Ramos Denies Losing Anti-Insurgency War
HK2707121988 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos today called on the people to ignore opposition claims that the military was losing the anti-insurgency war. Senate minority leader Juan Ponce Enrile had earlier disclosed an AFP

[Armed Forces of the Philippines] confidential report which allegedly admitted that the AFP was losing the anti-insurgency campaign, particularly during the first 3 months of this year.

Ramos called the AFP detractors prophets of doom, stressing that the report divulged by Enrile did not represent the overall picture of the anti-insurgency operations. [Ramos recording indistinct]

Secretary Ramos stressed that certainly, the AFP continues to gain the upper hand in the anti-insurgency campaign. Defense reporter Andy Macaranas outlines the rest of Secretary Ramos' statement.

[Begin recording] He said: We have a brighter picture now. Many governors and mayors have already reported improvements in peace and order in their respective localities. Quoting an updated report on communist terrorists' violent activities as of June 30 1988, Ramos told the press conference that the overall reduction in communist terrorist-related violent incidents over the first half of 1988, the dramatic reduction in terrorist combats and terroristic activities, the improvement in the troop-communist terrorist fatality ratio, the ratio of civilian fatalities, and the sustained high in AFP-initiated incidents are some of the unequivocal manifestations of the improvement in the insurgency situation in the country.

Andy Macaranas, PBS [Philippine Broadcasting System] News, Camp Aguinaldo. [end recording]

Admits 'Substantial Casualties'
HK2807064388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 28 Jul 88 pp 1, 6

[By staff writer Dionisio Pelayo]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos admitted yesterday that the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] sustained substantial casualties during the first quarter of this year, but said the situation "turned around" starting last April.

Ramos released a document called "Update of CT-related Violent Activities," which showed that the communist rebels figured in a total of 1,709 violent incidents during the first six months of the year. "CT" means communist terrorists.

Of the 1,709 violent incidents, 692 or 41 percent were initiated by the AFP, 363 or 21 percent were rebel combat activities, and 654 were rebel terroristic activities, the update said.

Earlier, Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile and GLOBE columnist Francisco Tatad, both quoting a classified report prepared by the office of the AFP deputy chief of staff for

operations(OJ3), said the AFP lost in major encounters with rebels although on the whole, more rebels were killed than soldiers during the first quarter of 1988.

During the local elections, Ramos said, the number of violent incidents reported were "at their highest" because communist rebels protected candidates "who were friendly to them" and even offered protective services to other candidates.

The report that was taken by Enrile and Tatad "in unauthorized manner," Ramos said, should not be used as a basis for the national assessment of the overall peace and order situation.

"It is not only unfair to the AFP, it is also unfair to the Filipinos as a whole, because this creates mistaken impressions, even distorted appreciation of our situation in the country."

In Malacanang, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said the Palace has received word from senior military officials that "there is absolutely no doubt" that the government is winning the war against insurgents.

"They've given the impression that the military has the communist insurgency by the guts, the intestines and the innards," Benigno said.

Benigno said he interviewed several military officials, but did not identify who they were.

Benigno said the officials told him that the report leaked to Enrile was irrelevant because after March the peace and order situation "went up like a meteor."

Benigno said this was also the period when suspected ranking leaders of the National Democratic Front were arrested.

"The successes of the military against (the insurgents) during the months of April, May and June were so impressive and (these) dramatically reversed the situation during the first three months (cited by Enrile)," Benigno said.

Ramos said the OJ3 report merely touched on the tactical aspect of the counterinsurgency campaign and did not include the intelligence, civil-military operations, the rebel returnee program and other projects of the AFP.

"At our level we study not only individual incidents but look at trends and projections to know what is in store for us," Ramos said.

Unlike the OJ3 report, the incidents covered by the update were lumped together and were not classified as "decisive," "notable" or "minor."

The 1,709 violent incidents resulted in the killing of 1,618 people, including 483 or 25 percent civilians, 904 or 47 percent rebels, and 547 or 28 percent government troops, including soldiers, policemen and militiamen.

During the first six months of the year, the report said, the ratio of soldiers to rebels killed stood at 1:1.7, just like in 1985 and the lowest in eight years.

The document said the New People's Army has some 23,000 to 25,000 regular guerrillas with 12,000 to 16,000 firearms. (The NPA only considers a fighter to be a "regular" when he has a long firearm.)

On the number of combat incidents, the report said, the AFP initiated 1.9 for every one that the rebels initiated.

In addition, the rebel ratio of combat incidents to terroristic incidents stood at 1:1.8, the lowest in five years, the report said.

Less civilians are now killed in insurgency-related violence at only 25 percent of the total number of fatalities, the report said.

"The overall reduction in CT-related violent incidents over the first half of 1988, the dramatic reduction in CT combat and CT terroristic activities, the improvement in the troop to CT fatality ratio, the reduction of civilian fatalities and the sustained high AFP-initiated incidents are some of the unequivocal manifestations of the improvement in the insurgency situation in the country," the report said.

The report also attributed the "improvement" in the insurgency situation in 1988 to the:

Stabilization of the political situation with the revival of democratic institutions—duly ratified Constitution, and the election of the members of the legislature and local governments. txt2

The improvement in the equipage and morale of AFP personnel.

The organization and active participation of civilian volunteer organizations in the counterinsurgency campaign.

The utilization of special operations teams in weakening or destroying the CT's political base.

Laurel Says Disarming Vigilantes 'Ill-Advised'
HK2807064588 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
28 Jul 88 pp 1, 21

[By Romeo Chan]

[Text] Davao City—Vice President Salvador Laurel said yesterday in a long-distance telephone interview with newsmen here that he does not agree with the move to disarm vigilantes.

Laurel said the disbandment and disarming of anti-communist groups are ill-advised.

How will the people in the remote barangays resist the terrorism of the New People's Army rebels?" he asked.

He said there is a need to protect the communities from communist raids.

On President Aquino's call for the resumption of peace talks with the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) through the National Democratic Front (NDF), Laurel said: "What good will that do?"

Meanwhile, the 200,000-strong Contra Force, a break-away group of Alsa Masa vigilante members, will resist attempts to disband and disarm its members, its head, Jun Porras Pala, said in a radio broadcast yesterday.

Pala said the disbandment order will benefit the NPAs, the NDF, left leaning students, human rights advocates, and their sympathizers.

Pala said the President has been misinformed about the Alsa Masa. He said the Alsa Masa "is a spirit of resistance to the terrorism of the communists. It is abstract, it is not easy to understand the Alsa Masa unless one lives in Davao."

Human rights advocates in this city said they are not happy with the mere disbandment of vigilante groups, saying "the order must include the civilian volunteer organizations (CVOs) and the Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Units (CAFGU)."

Thailand

Prem Turns Down Post of Prime Minister
BK2707164688 Bangkok Television Channel 3 in Thai
1600 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] At the Sisao Theves residence of Prime Minister Prem, many reporters were gathering despite the heavy rain. At 2045, various party leaders including General Thianchai Sirisamphan, Gen Mana Rattanakoset of the Ratsadon Party, Major General Chatchai Chunhawan and Banhan Sinlapa-Acha of the Chat Thai Party, Air Chief Sitthi Sawetsila and Mr Phong Sarasin from the Social Action Party, Lieutenant Colonel Sanan Kha-chonprasat, Banyat Banthaththan of the Democratic Party, and Colonel Phon Roengprasaoetwit went to see the prime minister, and held talks for 1 hour. When they left the prime minister's house they did not look happy, and refused to give any interviews.

Despite the reporters' pleas, no cars carrying the party leaders stopped until the car belonging to Col Phon came out. The colonel said he knew nothing because he did not take part in the discussion with the prime minister.

Finally, Lt Col Sanan, Mr Banyat Banthathan, and Mr Prachuap Chaiyasan gave an interview informing the reporters that Prime Minister Prem had refused the post of prime minister.

Five-Party Coalition To Form Government
BK2707011188 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
27 Jul 88 p 1

[Excerpt] Ratsadon Party leader Gen Thainchai Sirisamphan announced last night that leaders of five parties have reached an initial agreement to form a coalition government.

After a meeting with Chat Thai Party leader Maj-Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, Social Action Party deputy leader Phong Sarasin, Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun, and United Democratic Party leader Col Phol Roengprasoevit, he said mutual agreement had been reached to form a five-party government with a total of 215 MP's.

They also agreed that the new prime minister need not be an elected MP, the Ratsadon leader said.

The premier should be "recognised as a good administrator and coordinator between parties," Gen Thainchai said.

Political observers noted that this agreement among the five without the proviso that the new premier be an elected MP increased the chances of Gen Prem Tinsulanon becoming the next prime minister.

They also pointed out that the speed with which the new coalition was being put together could well be a calculated move to pre-empt the former opposition parties before their attempts to form a coalition gather steam.

"What took weeks last time now only seems to be taking days," a source said.

Gen Thianchai said that although the five parties would muster fewer MP's than the last coalition government, the "quality of the new coalition would be better than before."

Allocation of Cabinet seats had not yet been discussed, he added.

All but the United Democratic Party were partners in the last government.

According to sources, the initial consensus for a five-party coalition was made in a "gentleman's agreement" in the presence of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon shortly after the dissolution of Parliament on April 29.

No military officers were present at yesterday's meeting between the leaders of the five parties, the sources said. [passage omitted]

Chatchai To Lead Coalition
BK2807002488 Bangkok THE NATION in Thai
28 Jul 88 p 1

[Excerpt] Gen Prem Tinsulanon last night dropped a political bombshell by rejecting an invitation to head the new government. The five parties planning to form a coalition immediately agreed, in Prem's presence, to nominate Chat Thai Party leader Chatchai Chunhawan as the new prime minister.

Chatchai said he accepted the nomination. "So, I will be the prime minister," Chatchai told reporters after he and leaders of the Social Action, Democrat, Ratsadon, and United Democratic Parties met Prem at his Sisao residence.

Chatchai quoted Prem as telling the party leaders that he refused the premiership because "he understands the feeling of the people."

Gen Prem was quoted as telling the party leaders: "During the past 8 years I have been trying to prop up democracy in the country. Now it's your turn to undertake that responsibility."

Chatchai, whose Chat Thai party won the most seats, 87, in Sunday's election, also quoted Prem as saying that he wants somebody else who is an elected MP to take over the premiership.

Chatchai said all the party leaders then agreed in Prem's presence that Chatchai would be nominated as prime minister.

Chatchai, a veteran politician who is deputy premier in the lameduck Prem Administration, declared on Monday that he would not take the premiership and would support Prem as premier of the post-election coalition.

"I said that because Premier Prem had not yet made his stand known to us," said Chatchai, who described Prem as a "man of good deeds and sacrifices".

In accordance with the Constitution, the five would-be coalition parties will submit Chatchai's nomination to Parliament President Dr Ukris Mongkolnawin, who will then ask His Majesty the King to appoint Chatchai the new prime minister. Yesterday, His Majesty the King issued a royal decree for the new House of Representatives to be opened on Monday.

Prem announced his decision not to accept the premiership as about 600 students were marching from Sanam Luang toward his residence to lay a wreath against his return to power. Policemen stopped the students at the Royal Plaza.

The prospective coalition partners' leaders had called on Prem to ask whether he was prepared to assume premiership. [passage omitted]

Royal Decree Awaited

*BK2807063288 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 28 Jul 88*

[Text] At his Soi Ratchakhru residence at 1100 today, Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, leader of the Chat Thai Party, reported to newsmen that the leaders of five political parties met the prime minister last night to invite General Prem Tinsulanon to serve as prime minister, but the prime minister rejected the offer. Maj Gen Chatchai said that the prime minister reasoned that he has served the country under a democratic system for a long time trying to promote parliamentary democracy. The prime minister said that it is time now for him to let the elected MP's takeover his role. He asked the five political parties to form a government in charge of administration. The prime minister stressed that they should pay attention to the problem of poverty in the nation.

Chatchai reported that, after their meeting with the prime minister, the leaders of the five political parties met for a discussion. The five parties—Chat Thai, Social Action, Democrat, Ratsadon, and United Democratic Parties—agreed that:

1. The leader of the party that won the most seats in the election will be nominated as the prime minister.
2. All five political parties are to endorse and sign in the proposal together with the 215 MP's.
3. The Chat Thai Party will present the document to the president of the National Assembly at 1400 today in order that the proposal be forwarded to His Majesty the King for his royal signature.
4. After the royal command appointing the prime minister is issued, the new prime minister will announce to the public the list of his Cabinet members. It is believed this will be known today.

Daily Comments on Election Process

*BK2607101888 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
26 Jul 88 p 8*

[Editorial: "Prime Minister Must Come From Election"]

[Text] Although a tradition of sounding out opinions in the Assembly on selecting a prime minister gives opportunity to one who has not been elected into the House of Representatives to become a prime minister, we desire to see a step of progress in the development of the democratic system in Thailand that the leader of the political party winning the greatest number of seats be selected prime minister to form a new government rather than invite an outsider to take the premiership. Inviting an outsider to be prime minister, as in the previous government, will only have adverse effects. One can see how much the democratic system has been undermined in the past 7 to 8 years.

We firmly believe that a person who has never been elected to the Assembly will never realize the significance of political parties and the hardship and difficulty a person faces before being elected to the Assembly. Such a person, therefore, has neither the sense of commitment to, nor understands the value of, democracy. This has lead to an action that violates the rules, regulations, and tradition of the democratic system. It is a clear example when a person in the premiership did everything to prevent the submitting of a proposal for an open debate of no-confidence.

In this election, although no single party won enough seats to freely form a one-party government, the party that won more seats than any other—the Chat Thai Party—must act as a nucleus in forming a government. Any avoidance by the party will be regarded as an extreme lack of sense of responsibility and insincerity toward the election under the democratic system.

The time has now come for the members of the Assembly to restore dignity and sacredness to the House of Representatives.

Besides the Assembly, we urge all democratic sectors as well as all pressure groups and mass media to call on these members of the Assembly to select a prime minister from the members of the Assembly only. If the leader of the party winning the most seats cannot act as the main core in forming a government, he should then give way to the leaders of the parties winning fewer seats in respective order to become prime minister.

This will be a good test if and in what way an elected prime minister can captain the boat of state to safety. This is better than groundlessly inviting an outsider to be prime minister, as in the past.

Royal Decree Convenes Assembly on 1 August

*BK2707151188 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1300 GMT 27 Jul 88*

[Text] His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet, following the general election which was held on 24 July and pursuant to Article 115 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand which stipulates that the Assembly must convene its first session within 30 days of the general election, empowered by Articles 115, 117, and 159 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, hereby graciously orders that a royal decree be issued convening a Parliament session on 1 August. In this regard, his majesty the king will preside over the opening of the Assembly session at the Ananta Samakhom Throne Hall at 1630 on 1 August.

'Right, Duty' To Get Rid of Aggressors Noted

*BK2707044788 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
27 Jul 88 p 4*

[Excerpt] Thailand has "the right and duty" to help the Khmer resistance in ridding Kampuchea of "foreign aggressors and occupation", the permanent secretary for

foreign affairs, M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, said yesterday after Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen criticised Thailand on Monday.

In a statement issued at the peace talks currently underway in Bogor, Indonesia, M.R. Kasemsamoson said: "We see it as not only our right but also our duty to help, in every way we can, a legitimate government which has been recognised by 117 member nations of the United Nations to rid itself of foreign aggression and occupation."

The Thai delegation leader's comments followed Hun Sen's allegations that Thailand had provided sanctuary to the Khmer Rouge, which killed one million civilians while in power. Thailand denied the charge.

"Foreign occupation leads to resistance from within, which in turn results in external support," M.R. Kasemsamoson said.

"There can be no doubt that once foreign aggression and occupation cease, external support for the resistance would also cease, and a new independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea would regain its rightful place in the international community and would be given full recognition not only by Thailand, but the international community at large," he said.

He said that apart from withdrawal of foreign troops, Thailand believes "effective mechanisms or arrangements" to ensure an end to armed conflict must be implemented to ensure that the Khmers are able to "fully and freely exercise the right of self-determination".

"We must look into these mechanisms and arrangements, be they the international peace-keeping force, the international control commission, or otherwise," M.R. Kasemsamoson said.

"By doing so, we will be able to see and understand more clearly where we stand, where are the common grounds, and what are the crucial divergences in modalities to reach a fair settlement," he said.

M.R. Kasemsamoson reiterated a statement by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon during the recent ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok that once a settlement is achieved, the principles governing international relations—non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, peaceful settlement of disputes—could be incorporated in a final Kampuchean settlement.

M.R. Kasemsamoson said the success of the Jakarta talks depend on the sincerity and seriousness of "parties directly involved and parties concerned" to engage in discussions on "a real settlement leading to peace in Kampuchea."

He said the purpose of the meeting is to deal with the crux of the problem—the question of the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea.

Thailand, he said, welcomes Vietnam's announcement that it will withdraw 50,000 troops from the country, as well as recent statements outlining a definite timetable for the pullout.

M.R. Kasemsamoson said that although the "essential question of international supervision on withdrawal has yet to be addressed, the timetable is significant in that a firm pledge has been given, which takes into account the legitimate interests of all concerned."

He said Gen Prem and Foreign Minister Siddhi Sawet-sila have already discussed the question of outside "interference" with the Soviet Union and Vietnamese leaders, and have stated that Thailand views it as a duty to assist Kampuchea in ridding the country of foreign forces. [passage omitted]

Central Bank Concerned Over Trade Deficit
BK2807050688 Bangkok THE NATION in English
28 Jul 88 pp 13, 20

[By Watchara Charunsantikul]

[Excerpts] The Bank of Thailand appears to be especially concerned over the country's rising trade deficit, despite the official forecast of about 8.5 per cent growth for this year's economic performance.

Apparently, the unprecedented economic surge has brought about the widening trade deficit, expected to hit a high 71,000 million baht this year. The situation warrants cautious policy planning and implementation.

It is widely believed that if the government fails to ride over international trade restrictions erected by the United States and the European Community in particular, the situation will certainly get worse.

That is because the main motor of the Thai economy is driven by the export industries, without which trade will come to a paralysis. In the first six months of this year, exports jumped by 31.6 per cent to 179,500 million baht compared with the same period last year.

Siri Garnjaroendee, central bank spokesman, said earlier forecast put the trade deficit this year at 53,000 million baht, but as the economy has been over-heating, it has been revised to a high 71,000 million baht.

The figure looks like a small mountain on the central bank's chest, though the deficit largely can be accounted for the growth in imports of capital goods and machinery equipment on the one hand and raw materials and semi-raw materials on the other, which rose by a sharp 77.5 per cent and 43 per cent respectively in the first half of this year.

Imports in the first half of this year hit a sharp 40.9 per cent and the trend shows no slowing down until the end of the year. It is recognized, however, that surging imports will be subsequently transformed into production for exports. Hence, the trade deficit can also be interpreted as costs of export earnings at a later stage. [passage omitted]

At the same time, the fiscal situation of the government is showing a healthier sign. In the first nine months of fiscal 1988 (Oct to June), the government's cash account showed a surplus of 18,128 million baht.

Moreover, it is expected that the government's revenues will reach 241,000 million baht in 1988, up by 25.2 per cent, instead of the projected 208,000-210,000 million baht. Its spendings will hit 224,500 million baht, up by 8 per cent, against the projection of 224,400 to 225,000 million baht.

The improved financial situation of the government is evident in the cash account, earlier expected to face a deficit of 16,000 to 16,600 million baht. A surplus of 18,500 million baht is now expected.

The country's debt-service ratio is currently standing at 17 per cent of export earnings, though it was earlier predicted to reach 15.6 per cent in 1988. If the trend of exports continues to rise at this level, the debt-service ratio should fall to 14 percent. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Vo Chi Cong Receives PRK Delegation

BK2707160188 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT
27 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 27—Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, received here this morning a visiting delegation of the Central Commission of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee.

The delegation is led by Say Phuthang, Politburo member and secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the commission.

During the reception President Vo Chi Cong reaffirmed the militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples and welcomed the seven-point position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on a political solution to the Kampuchea issue proposed by Chairman Hun Sen at the first phase of the Jakarta informal meeting on July 25. The position, he said, strongly reflects the Kampuchean people's highest interests and their right to self-determination to live in freedom, and free forever from the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Vo Chi Cong Greet DPRK's Kim Il-song

BK2707091588 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT
27 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 27—President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong has sent a message of greetings to President Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Armistice Day of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (July 27).

The message said:

"Just 35 years ago, the heroic Korean people under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea, fought courageously, defeating the imperialist war of aggression and firmly defending their revolutionary gains. Since then, the party, government and people of Korea have persistently struggled for the peaceful sovereign national reunification, and against all schemes of intervention and partition of hostile forces."

"The Vietnamese party, government and people fully support all reasonable proposals and measures of the Workers Party of Korea and the DPRK Government, which demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and aim at turning the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace and free from nuclear weapons, achieving the national reconciliation and concord, then proceeding to the peaceful sovereign reunification of their country."

The message wished the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples further consolidation and development.

Bulgarian Envoy Bids Farewell to Vo Chi Cong

BK2707092388 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT
27 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 27—Bulgarian Ambassador Georgi Todorov Vasev yesterday paid a farewell visit to President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong before going home for a new mission.

President Vo Chi Cong had a cordial talk with the diplomat.

Leaders Pay Homage to Fallen Combatants

BK2707151488 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT
27 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 27—A party, National Assembly and state delegation today paid a floral tribute to fallen combatant at the Mai Dich Cemetery in Hanoi on the War Invalids' Day (July 27).

The delegation included Le Quang Dao, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly; Nguyen Khanh, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the

Council of Ministers; Pham Van Kiet, Presidium member and secretary general of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Nguyen Ky Cam, member of the party Central Committee and minister of labour, war invalids and social affairs; and other senior officials.

Also today, they visited wounded and ill soldiers at the army hospital 108.

Briefs

Smuggling in Quang Nam-Danang

Since mid-June, the Quang Nam-Danang provincial public security force has traced and intercepted 21 cases of smuggling, taken action against 80 persons, and confiscated 5 tonnes of copper and other merchandises worth 60 million dong. The public security sector also traced and discovered 44 criminal cases, arrested 70 persons, and confiscated stolen items worth 3.2 million dong. Thanks to these efforts, a number of criminals who committed serious crimes were promptly arrested. [Summary] [BK2607044988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Jul 88 BK]

Seed Distribution in North

The Central Crop Seed Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry has purchased 1,500 metric tons of rice seeds for distribution. While preparing seeds for the 10th-month rice crop, the corporation has promptly supplied 3,500 metric tons of seeds to northern provinces. Various high-yield rice varieties such as the 108, CN2, CR203, IR64, 132, 6A, IR42, and 3A have been collected from southern provinces for distribution to members of agricultural cooperatives in northern provinces for cultivation. [Summary] [BK2507104888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Jul 88 BK]

Grain Procurement in North

As of 20 July, northern provinces had delivered to state granaries a volume of grain totaling 84.6 percent of the set plan norm for the 5th-month spring rice crop or 230,000 metric tons more than the corresponding period

last year. Vinh Phu, Thai Binh, and Nghe Tinh Provinces and Haiphong Municipality have exceeded their plan norms. Nghe Tinh alone procured more than 100,000 metric tons, exceeding the plan norm by 0.5 percent; while Thai Binh procured 78,000 metric tons or 11 percent beyond its plan norm. [Summary] [BK2507101488 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Jul 88 BK]

Nghe Tinh Grain Procurement

By 15 July 1988, peasants in Nghe Tinh Province delivered 101,000 metric tons of grain to state granaries, including 34,000 metric tons for agricultural tax, 6,000 tonnes for irrigation fees, 3,400 tons for old debts, and more than 25,000 metric tons for execution of bilateral contracts. Peasants also sold 247,000 metric tons of grain to the state at negotiated prices or through the exchange of paddy for state-supplied commodities. [Summary] [BK2407070388 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 20 Jul 88 BK]

Tien Giang Grain Procurement

During the first half of 1988, peasants in Tien Giang Province delivered more than 122,000 metric tons of paddy to state granaries, or 50 percent of the grain procurement planned norm. The results were low in agricultural tax collection, fulfillment of bilateral contracts, collection of overdue debts, direct exchange of grain for materials, and purchase and sales of grain and commodities. To help improve the situation, the province has formed a steering committee to oversee the collection of overdue taxes and debts and to seek legal action against tax dodgers and debtors. [Summary] [BK2407070188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jul 88 BK]

An Giang Grain

This year's winter-spring crop yield in An Giang Province was 44,140 metric tons less than last year. Yet, local peasants still tried to fulfill their grain obligation to the state. In addition to 180,500 metric tons of grain delivered to state granaries under the 10th-month and winter-spring grain procurement planned norms, they also turned in 9,000 metric tons of grain in exchange for state-supplied materials. [Summary] [BK2407065988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jul 88 BK]

Australia

Hayden on World Bank's, Asian Bank's Failure *BK2707071488 Melbourne Overseas Service in English* 0500 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has criticized the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank for failing to fight poverty in the Third World. Mr Hayden said the World Bank admitted that it had retreated from its concerns for poverty, and he said that during the early eighties its record had been unimpressive. The foreign minister said the Asian Development Bank recognized the need for a more direct assault on poverty.

In a speech to a conference in Canberra on world development, Mr Hayden said Australia had registered its concern with the Asian Development Bank about the bank's project evaluation and monitoring and its tendency to mount large-scale projects.

The foreign minister said he welcomed the fact that the World Bank was now reassessing its role in trying directly to assist the poor. He said progress was also being made towards fairer World Bank lending practices.

Briefs

Balance of Payment Figures

Australia's current account deficit for the financial year ended 30 June is in line with budget forecast with the release of the June balance of payment figures. The current account deficit for last month was \$882 million [Australian dollars] which was also in line with market expectations. The June figure is an improvement of more than \$300 million compared with May. It means the current account deficit for the 12 months to June is \$11,500 million, exactly what last year's federal budget forecast. The year's figures are an improvement of 13 percent over the 1986-87 financial year of more than \$13,000 million. [Text] [BK1807070088 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Jun 88 BK]

New Zealand

Defense Report Sees 'Less Tranquil' Pacific *BK2707074788 Melbourne Overseas Service in English* 0500 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] New Zealand's defense minister, Mr Bob Tizard, says political developments in the South Pacific indicate what he calls a less tranquil future in some of the country's neighbors. However, he says in his annual report tabled in Parliament that these developments pose no threats to New Zealand's security.

The report says the New Zealand Government is reviewing all domestic and international factors of importance to the country's security. He says that while it will take time to reassess the role of the armed forces within a comprehensive security policy, time seems to be on New Zealand's side.

Mr Tizard says New Zealand's defense and security policies are underpinned by its cooperation with Australia.

Vanuatu

Confrontation Looming Between Premier, President *BK2707063488 Melbourne Overseas Service in English* 0500 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] A confrontation is looming between Vanuatu's Prime Minister Father Walter Lini and President George Sokomanu as the country's constitutional crisis deepens. The president last night criticized Father Lini for failing to keep him informed of the move which saw five rebel parliamentarians, including former minister, Mr Barak Sope, sacked from Parliament earlier this week.

Father Lini reportedly told Parliament today that the president should keep out of the politics of the country. His comments came during a 30-minute speech to the House which is sitting for a 3d day with only half its 46 members in attendance. The other 23 members are boycotting a special sitting in which Mr Sope and 4 supporters lost their seats on a ruling from the speaker. The five were expelled from Parliament after being dismissed from the ruling Vanuaaku Party headed by Father Lini.

Mr Sope has launched a legal battle challenging the right of the speaker to rule in Parliament without a quorum. He has also appealed to the president to sack the Lini government and call a general election.

Parliament Speaker Dismisses Opposition Members *BK2807041088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0343 GMT* 28 Jul 88

[Text] Port Vila, July 28 (AFP)—Vanuatu's entire 18-member political opposition was dismissed from Parliament here Thursday, Radio Vanuatu reported.

The state-controlled radio said the 18 members of the opposition Union of Moderate Parties (UMP) were dismissed by the Parliament's speaker, Oneynn Tahii.

The action follows similar dismissals Monday of former Government Minister Barak Sope and four former government MPs.

Radio Vanuatu said the UMP members were dismissed by Mr. Tahii for failing to attend three consecutive meetings of the House.

The speaker's action leaves the 46-seat Parliament with 23 members, 21 of them from the ruling Vanuaaku Party of Prime Minister Walter Lini.

Two former UMP members continue to sit in the Parliament despite the opposition boycott.

The 18 UMP members have been boycotting the current session of Parliament since Friday.

In Sydney, the AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS quoted UMP leader Maxim Carlot in Port Vila as saying he had fully expected the speaker to dismiss his party's members.

"We knew in advance that this would happen," Mr. Carlot was quoted as saying. "We knew the consequences, but we were willing to sacrifice our seats for the good of the country."

The Supreme Court Monday is expected to hear a challenge by Mr. Sope on the legitimacy of the Parliament's session on the grounds that there is no quorum.

He maintains that with only 23 members present, the required simple majority of members does not exist.

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